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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Teachers Get Brisk Ideas
Germany Shears Storm Troops
Borah Strikes at Bureaucracy
London and Berlin Make Terms
American Jews Call to League
Great Mme. Curie Was Simple

AMERICA'S school teachers hear controversial pleas made during warm sessions of the National Education Association at Washington. Russell Cook of the American Legion declares teachers have no right to propagate ideas in the schoolroom for a new social order. Carmon Ross of Pennsylvania insists, educators must present a united front against "such destructive forces as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and sinister tax economy groups, for the most part smoke screens for special groups." Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Massachusetts says the schools have failed to fit the child for life or to fit life for the child. Miss Blanche McCarthy of Wisconsin charges the teachers with leading narrowed lives, yet assuming to judge their students—The teachers will have plenty of things to think about until school opens again.

¶ Germany sees final blows given to the independence of the National Socialist Storm Troopers. While the Brown Shirts are kept rigidly on their July vacation, decrees change the status of their body. Viktor Lutze, who succeeds Ernst Roehm as Chief of Staff, is excluded from Roehm's seat in the Cabinet. Storm Trooper meetings during vacations are forbidden. The Black Shirts take over many Brown Shirt duties. Meanwhile Franz von Papen remains in the Cabinet, but may not continue as Vice-Chancellor—His friendship with President von Hindenburg stands him in hand.

¶ Americans by millions, probably, listen to the nationally broadcast individual campaign against monopoly by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. He calls this the real issue in the fall elections and says leaders of both major parties are trying to smother it. He finds the New Deal absorbs the constitutional liberties of the small business man and the consumer. The present trend is neither Fascism nor Communism, but "that meddlesome, irritating, confusing, undermining, destructive thing called bureaucracy"—Government interference, the Senator avers, endangers even the press.

¶ Britain calls off its proposed trade war for six months when Germany agrees, in spite of its moratorium, to pay interest on the Dawes and Young loans to British Empire holders. Neville Chamberlain, for whom the reprisal law was enacted, calls the arrangement "satisfactory." It leaves all other creditors stopped by the moratorium. The United States, holding $1,000,000,000 in German bonds, by far the largest group, protested the moratorium and now considers its next step—Failure of nations to stand behind their obligations rocks the world's financial structure.

¶ Holland sees serious trouble in Amsterdam as police fire on crowds protesting reduction in the dole. The Irish Free State gets election figures showing President de Valera leads in the Dail with 728, Gen. O'Duffy is next with 596, the Independents third with 371, while Labor has 185. Spain's Cortes gives Premier Samper full power to deal with rebellious Catalonia. President Roosevelt catches a large barracuda and receives President Vincent of Haiti aboard the Houston—Diplomacy and dangling for big ones is the two-point Roosevelt program.

¶ The League of Nations is asked for a seat for the Jewish homeland of Palestine by the Zionist Organization of America at Atlantic City. In sponsoring the resolution which is adopted and sent to Geneva, Elihu D. Stone of Boston declares the League should be sympathetic because in giving a mandate for Palestine to Britain it made the homeland possible—The League can help Jewry to establish a commonwealth.

¶ Two U. S. Government spokesmen treat of affairs at home and abroad. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace tells a Chautauqua, N. Y., audience the rights and duties of citizens under the New Deal are like those which prevailed under the "new freedom" of President Wilson. Warren Kelchner of the State Department says at Charlottesville, Va., that proper use of present inter-American machinery can achieve a splendid result—It can bring universal peace to the Western Hemisphere.

¶ France is joined by the world in mourning the passing of Mme. Marie Sklodowska Curie, foremost woman natural scientist of her times. This original laboratory worker, who with her husband, the late Pierre Curie, discovered radium, had been awarded the Nobel Prize in physics and chemistry and was honored by many governments. On each of her two visits to the United States she was given a gram of radium, the two specks being worth $250,000. World acclaim was very trying for famous Mme. Curie—She longed to remain just a lone neglected worker in a black cotton dress.

N.E.A. Warned Against Aid Of False Friends

American Legion Officer Opposes Using Schools for New Theories

Call for Clean Films

Proposed Resolutions Include Federal Emergency Fund and Freedom of Opinion

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—Sizzling like left-over Fourth of July firecrackers, four speeches detonated with a great roar today on the platform of the convention of the National Education Association.

Teachers have no right to create ideas in the schoolroom for a new social order, declared Mr. Russell Cook, director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, Indianapolis. He told the teachers definitely that the American Legion opposes such procedure and at the same time reminded them that the Legion came to the defense of the schools last year when the National Economy League, "under the disguise of economy, swept the nation with an avalanche of gifted orators who failed to explain that a group of big income people sought to shift the burden onto the backs of the already overburdened average American taxpayer."

In similar vein, Mr. Carmon Ross, of Doylestown, president of the Pennsylvania State Education Association, told the educators that they "must present a united front against such forces as the United States Chamber of Commerce; against sinister tax-economy groups, for the most part smoke screens for special interests; against well-known foundations, which, in spite of their werth-while educational enterprises, have recently proposed all sorts of ruinous emasculating proposals; against certain well-known individuals who have no interest whatever in an enlightened public opinion that must come from good schools; against widely-known periodicals which have debased their pages with prejudiced and one-sided attacks on the schools, and against many weak-kneed representatives in state legislative halls and in Congress."

Report of Organizations

Following Mrs. Russell W. Magna, president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Winnetka, Ill., president of the National Society of Parents and Teachers, who described the educational work of their organizations, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Brockton, Mass., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, coupled a statement of the "sympathetic education activity" of her group with the statement that the schools have failed to fit the child for life or to fit life for the child.

Miss Blanche McCarthy, Appleton High School, Wis., charged the teachers with living narrowed and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

New Deal Is Ready to Jump Into Second Chapter in Fall Under Title 'Social Security'

Added Phase of Recovery Program Will, If Leaders Can Make It, Save Bank Deposits, Secure Homes and Jobs and Provide for Old Age

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—Anyone who thinks that the New Deal is slowing down is mistaken; it is just beginning.

The new chapter of the New Deal is headed "social security"; it will involve legislation dealing with the individual's security of holdings in banks, homes, jobs and old age; if the President and his brain trust advisers have their way it will transcend in ultimate importance anything that has gone before in the way of far-reaching legislation.

Here is an instance of how it will work; this part of the chapter has already begun—

Mrs. Lydia Lobsiger, 570 Clark Street, East Peoria, Ill., is a poor woman. She had $1250 deposited in the Fon du Lac state bank of East Peoria. The bank closed.

Gets All Her Money Back

In the days before the Roosevelt banking program went into effect this would have meant the complete loss of Mrs. Lobsiger's fortune. That deposit was all she had. As it is, Mrs. Lobsiger over the holiday has just received the first check ever sent out by the new Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It covered the full $1250. She got back every cent of the money she had invested.

It is pertinent to point out that the Fon du Lac state bank is not affiliated in any way with the Federal Reserve System; it is a state bank, and this form of "social insurance" passed on to Mrs. Lobsiger represents an "invasion" of the Federal Government into a hitherto purely state field, and opens up the prospect of ultimately creating a unified American banking system—a sufficiently revolutionary development of itself.

Only One Aspect of Big Plan

This is only one aspect, however, and the preliminary one in the vast schemes for greater social security which the Roosevelt Administration is proposing. Ultimately, if carried through, the program will probably put the great majority of workers under a federally fostered unemployment insurance system, a retirement pension plan and will give material federal assistance to home ownership.

Because these programs are so vast they have not been fully under-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Roosevelt Meets President of Haiti On Good-Will Visit

Lands at Cap Haitien and Later Receives Vincent Aboard the Houston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 5—The Republic of Haiti became host today to President Roosevelt when the United States Chief Executive landed at Cap Haitian for a meeting with President Vincent as the first stop along his good-will journey through Caribbean waters.

The island that President Roosevelt saw, as the United States cruiser Houston bore down the Caribbean, is a huge mass of mountains spreading in all directions and seemingly jumbled in hopeless confusion. And upon the top of one of the highest—3000 feet above sea level—looms the Laferrière Citadel, built in 1806 by Henri Christophe, the Negro ruler, and now resembling the prow of a great vessel silhouetted against an infinite blue sky.

Years ago, a British admiral, asked by King George III for a description of the island, then called Hispaniola, crumpled a sheet of paper, placed it upon the table before the king, and replied: "Sir, the country looks like this."

Haiti must not be confused with the Dominican Republic, which covers the western half of the twinly-occupied semi-tropical island.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Public Opinion Held Vital Issue For World Peace

Ample Machinery to Halt War If Utilized, U. S. Official Declares

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 5 (AP)—Dr. Warren Kelchner of the Latin American division of the State Department, discussing inter-American peace machinery here today before the Institute of Public Affairs, said that proper use of existing machinery would bring universal peace of the Western Hemisphere.

"To achieve this the peoples must follow Secretary Hull's admonition and 'rise up en masse and demand that the awful scourge of war be forthwith banished from this hemisphere.'"

Dr. Kelchner declared that war in the Americas was not due to a lack of adequate peace machinery, but rather to a failure of the will to utilize it when the occasion arises, and said that "the question of mobilizing public opinion throughout the world in favor of pacific settlement of disputes as the best means of protecting national interests is probably the most important one confronting world statesmen today."

Chaco War a Tragic Sample

He said the war in the Chaco demonstrates "in a tragic fashion what frail reliance declarations of peaceful intention may be if nations find themselves affronted and the sense of injury suddenly becomes acute."

Mr. Francis White, former Assistant Secretary of State, said: "It is not generally known how much time and effort the American Government has put into the peaceful settlement of Latin-American boundary disputes. The United States sought and obtained no benefits from these settlements; in fact it hardly received thanks for its efforts."

Communism for a second day held the spotlight in the round table on "Dictatorship and Democracy" which continues to break all previous institute attendance records.

Return of Gold Standard

Dr. Leo Pasvolsky of the Brookings Institution discussed the international aspects of the national monetary policy before the round table on money, asserting that the United States, as a result of measures taken since the first of the year, has indicated its determination to return to an international gold standard, although the new system still remains to be completed by a definite fixation of the gold content of the dollar and the restoration of free redeemability and free exports of gold.

Safe, Sane Fourth in Boston

Cape Finds Business Better

Ultra-Short Waves Hop Bay

Hultman Refuses to Follow Shirt-Sleeve 'Style' Set by Mayor LaGuardia of New York City; New Tunnel Made 'for Vehicles Only'

The Boston Day

Massachusetts awoke today, looked back inquisitorially on another Fourth. Yesterday it listened to speeches, waved flags, swam, ate picnic lunches, shot off firecrackers, got sunburned. In all, it finds, it was a fairly safe and sane Fourth, considering records of other years, and the increased number of automobiles vying with one another to get places.

Of the 12 fatalities which marred the holiday, six were caused by drowning, one was due to the heat, four were the result of highway mishaps. But one was traceable to fireworks. Nine were injured to an extent requiring hospital attention. One of these, and five others who were not given medical treatment, were injured when the driver of a car lost control as a firecracker was thrown into the vehicle from outside.

A cloudless sky with gentle shifting breezes provided almost ideal conditions and thousands were enticed far from home, in spite of the middle-of-the-week shortness of the holiday. Warships in practically every port added glory to the "glorious" occasion. The usual parades and ceremonies in observance of the nation's 158-year-old independence proceeded without event.

Cape Heralds Pick-Up

The Fourth marked the opening of what promises to be a "bigger and better" summer season on the Cape. Resort and hotel owners report more hotel bookings, larger crowds, more summer cottages leased than since any post-depression year. At this time last year, they point out, hotel porches were empty, golf courses were deserted, local business men were wringing their hands in despair. The picture, for some reason, has changed.

Telephone

A New Short-Cut

Transatlantic radiotelephoning by the new ultra-short wave got its first test here in Massachusetts the other day. That is, both ends of the experiment were in Massachusetts. Yet the trial voice went out over the Atlantic, at least a part of the Atlantic.

Seeking to determine "whether dependable shore wave radiotelephone service of high quality . . . can be given across stretches of water where telephone cables are not available or not advantageously placed," phone company officials set up apparatus at Provincetown. Another set went up at Green Harbor, near Plymouth, 90 miles from Provincetown across the bay. The first test was successful, they say. Quicker, cheaper, more efficient phone calls are expected as a result of the development.

City Affairs

Official Dignity Maintained

Somebody complained about Boston police having to wear coats during the hot weather. But Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman says it wasn't the police. Anyway, he explains that the present uniforms were made for summer wear. He sees no reason for shirt sleeves. In fact,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Thursday, July 5, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
News of Sports—Page 14

Features

Weather 8
Radio Time-Table 8
Events Tonight 8
The Home Forum 9
Outweighing Wrong
[With Russian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page 10
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 11
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Things Present

William Dana Orcutt tells of meeting his first literary celebrity, Eugene Field, in "Celebrities Off Parade" on the back page. An insight into the problems of the farmer is given by Frank L. Perrin in "North . . South . . East . . West," on the same page.

The woman as a purchasing agent is discussed in the fourth article in the series of "Women in Food Work," on the Women's Activities Page.

The outstanding cartoons of the week are assembled on the inside back page.

More interesting letters to the Mail Bag from young readers will be found on the Young Folks' Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, a layout of Camera Club pictures and more Bible Facts.

Public Enlisted In Crusade For Safe Motoring

Insurance Company Tells of Increased Fatalities on Highways

Rise of 20 P. C. Shown

Drunken Driving Spreading, but Carelessness Bears Big Share of Blame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 5—A heightened sense of public responsibility is recommended by the Travelers Insurance Company as the only antidote for what threatens this year to be the worst highway fatality toll in the nation's history.

That a public emergency exists is the company's contention as the highway slaughter, augmented by an alarming burst of drunken driving sweeps on.

First to assemble national figures for the six-months period ending July 1, the company reveals a 20 per cent increase in highway fatalities, a climb of 42 per cent in drunken driving and a 60 per cent rise in the number of intoxicated pedestrians hit by automobiles.

This vicious use of the highways must be curbed, in the company's opinion, by a public recognition that reckless and drunken motorists are as great a menace to society as burglars.

Comparison of Causes

In its analysis, the company found that of the total number of drivers involved in accidents, 2.36 per cent were intoxicated as compared with 1.66 per cent last year. Of the pedestrians hit, 4.84 per cent had been drinking.

The other 96 per cent or so drivers involved comprise those who tried to save a minute at the risk of their own lives, who lost their normal regard for the well-being of their fellows, or who, forgetting themselves for the moment, "took the long chance" and lost.

In its annual report for 1933, the Travelers company cited the drunken driver as a greater menace to society than the gangster, kidnaper and willful murderer. Today, it reiterates the stand that no matter what the pros and cons are respecting prohibition, all must agree that a person under the influence of liquor is a public menace of the first order when he climbs behind the wheel of a motorcar.

"Tremendous Trifles"

"Tremendous trifles" they call this slaughter which annually kills and injures as many persons in the United States every year as there are people in Nevada, Delaware, Wyoming and the nation's capital, but which fails to stir the pulse of the average citizen until the danger strikes home.

In its plea for increased public responsibility, the company says—persons report to police when they see burglars looting their neighbor's home—the fire department is notified when anyone sees a blaze—by the same token motorists and pedestrians should notify police of improper use of highways.

A public safety consciousness, they say, would send careless motorists off the road as readily as burglars go to jail.

Fishermen Keep Boat Afloat With Barrels Lashed Around Hull

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., July 5 (AP)—How a crew of fishermen kept their leaking vessel afloat by lashing empty barrels around its hull was related today with arrival of the revenue cutter Stumble Inn.

Patroling the Cape Breton coast this week, the cutter came across the disabled schooner Gladys Ella, adrift near the northern tip of Cape Breton. She had been on a lobster fishing expedition when a gale drove her ashore on St. Paul's Island after her engines had become disabled.

Refloated, she shipped water so swiftly her crew feared she would sink and Capt. S. Rideout ordered them to fasten oil barrels to the hull to keep her above water. The makeshift pontoons were holding the schooner up easily when the cutter came along.

The Stumble Inn towed her into White Point.

Where Is Von Papen Riding?

Wide World — Franz von Papen — The Christian Science Monitor

Vice Chancellor of Germany and Close Friend of President von Hindenburg, Absolved of the Charge of Conspiracy Against Hitlerism, Whose Fate Is Uncertain in the Future Political Line-Up.

Hull Drafts New Debt Note After Germans and British Agree to Hold Up Trade War

Compromise, Amounting to Six Months' Moratorium, Stirs State Department, but Officials Smile and Seem Hopeful for U. S. Bondholders

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—A strongly worded demand that Germany extend the same treatment to American holders of Dawes and Young loan bonds as it yesterday agreed to extend to British holders was in preparation at the State Department today, it was learned authoritatively.

The forthcoming note will follow up Secretary of State Hull's warning to Germany on June 28 that this Government cannot accept Germany's excuses for suspension of debt service and would insist on the same treatment granted to any other foreign nation.

But behind this determination of the American Government to make a strong demand for equality of treatment for American bond-holders and the conviction of many State Department officials that Germany will see the light and do the same for America as she has already promised to do for Britain is a fact which is causing some doubt among observers here.

The fact is that Great Britain had a powerful weapon to use over the German Government—and Great Britain used it to the utmost—which this Government does not have. The British have an unfavorable trade balance with Germany which in 1933 amounted to $63,717,000. That is to say—England buys that much more from Germany than she sells to Germany.

It remains possible that this Government has some bargaining device up its sleeve by the use of which it is confident it can bring sufficient pressure to bear on Germany to force her to treat Americans as well as the British. But if such a device exists its present remains a secret.

Only external evidence that the State Department may have a compelling argument is the optimism of several officials on the subject. They smilingly assert that they expect Germany to pay up, but decline to say just how they expect to bring it about.

In the meantime no answer has been received from Germany to Mr. Hull's note of June 28.

The State Department estimates that American holdings of German bonds affected by the debt service suspension amount to about 3,000,000,000 marks.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5—An unwanted Anglo-German trade war has been averted at the eleventh hour by an agreement reached here over the Dawes and Young loans dispute, in which the German Government has retreated from its position of direct refusal to make payments on these loans.

The settlement arrived at is merely a compromise. But it is regarded hopefully in London commercial circles as opening the way to closer coöperation between the British and German governments in the endeavor—by improving mutual trade—to remove the admitted financial and economic difficulties of another problem.

The agreement in effect carries on the hitherto existing system temporarily in the form in which Germany is likely to find it slightly less onerous than before. It affords a six months' breathing space in which it is hoped it may be possible for Germany so far to readjust its trade balance as to render feasible the eventual full resumption of all commercial debt payments.

The question has been raised here in this connection of the feasibility of scaling down the high interest rates of the Dawes and Young loans (now respectively 7 per cent and 5½ per cent).

British holders of these bonds, it is understood, might agree to such a change in return for improvement in the security of their investment. Indeed they are pressing for the British Government to step in with a guarantee.

On the other hand it appears not impossible that there may be further exploration in the direction of greater security. In particular the question may be examined of funding by mutual agreement of British portions of the Dawes and Young loans on the basis of making them a first charge upon receipts of some voluntary system of trade clearing.

French Abandon Plan For Clearing House

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—German payments to French holders of Dawes and Young bonds on terms similar to those accorded the British are expected by French officials.

Authorities intimated today that the Anglo-German agreement is considered a model for an accord which the French are negotiating with Berlin.

The British settlement has sidetracked tentative French plans for a clearing-house or recovery act which the French are reluctant to undertake without similar action by England.

Agreement Welcomed By German Industry

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 5—The English and German agreement on the Dawes and Young plans interest payments reached yesterday at London is welcomed here as removing the issue which might well have had serious financial and economic consequences for both countries concerned and for general world trade.

The agreement, it is seen, is a compromise, which while not giving to Germany as much as it would like, yet acknowledges this country's difficulties. Moreover, Germany's standpoint of special arrangements with creditors in other states is now accepted by England.

Those Who Walk Alone in Hungary Are Assured Fat Jobs for Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Visitors to Hungary should keep a lookout for a sight of the Kubikos.

The Kubikos are the navvies or "earth shovelers" of Hungary, and an "earth shoveler" may be known by the fact that he walks alone—that is, without his wife and family—through the country roads and pushes before him a wheelbarrow which, since it contains all his worldly possessions, proclaims his intention of walking alone for the rest of the summer.

The "earth shoveler" of Hungary makes his living by the number of cubic feet he shovels, and he is a veritable mathematician in the matter of calculating those cubic feet.

Recently he has made history for himself by forming what is known as an Enterprise Union, which means that he will in future be free of regular employers and able to work on his own account.

Count Julius Zichy, the Archbishop of Kalocsa, took an interest in the Enterprise Union. He thought that an "earth shoveler" should be capable of managing his own affairs and, wishing to give encouragement to the movement, he secured for the Kubikos the work of making a new railway line. The amount of earth to be shoveled here, it is reckoned, will bring in a reward of some 697,000 pengö ($208,263 at 29.88 cents).

Storm Troop Loses Power By New Edict

'Brown Shirt' Leader Has No Seat in Reich Cabinet

Von Papen Totters But Still Holds On

Reported That He Must Quit Vice Chancellorship but Will Stay in Cabinet

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 5—It is daily becoming clearer that last week-end's events are the final blow to the independence formerly enjoyed by the National Socialist Storm Trooper organization.

Hitherto on the basis of the law of Dec. 1, 1933, which made the state and National Socialist Party identical, the deputy leader of the party and Chief of Staff of the Storm Troopers were given rank as cabinet ministers. Herr Rudolf Hess remains a cabinet minister as Herr Hitler's deputy in the National Socialist Party; but by the new decree, Herr Viktor Lutze, new Chief of Staff, won't sit in the cabinet as did Captain Roehm, his predecessor.

The Storm Troopers also had their own press department. Now its functions have been transferred to the Reichspress Department of the National Socialist Party.

Vacations Enforced

Indications from the small number of "brown shirts" now to be seen on the streets of Berlin show that the vacation ordered for the Storm Troopers is being rigidly observed. Where formerly they acted as patrols or guards, now the Hitler bodyguard take up their position. Only the absolute minimum of Storm Troopers required for essential duties are allowed to remain.

Storm Trooper leaders, according to the order from the new Chief of Staff, can go on a vacation but must leave full particulars as to their whereabouts. Any meetings of Storm Troopers whether in uniform or civilian clothes during vacation are also forbidden unless specifically permitted.

A number of important decrees sanctioned by the cabinet included one legalizing the "measures taken to crush the treasonable and seditious acts of June 30 and July 1 and 2." Another decree amends the Reich's electoral law regarding election to and membership in the present all-national Socialist Reichstag. Henceforward a deputy loses his seat when expelled from the National Socialist Parliamentary Party and his successor can be appointed automatically by the leader of the parliamentary party as he thinks fit. This is important, since as a result of last Saturday's shooting a number of places have now to be filled.

As To von Papen

The greatest difficulty in present conditions in Germany still continues to be not the transmission of news but how to separate truth from mere report.

The situation, for example, concerning Herr von Papen continues uncertain. Now it appears certain that he did not attend the first Cabinet meeting, as was earlier reported, and today it apepars as if Herr Hitler's recent visit to President von Hindenburg will result in his being retained as Vice Chancellor for a short while, if only to remove the eroneous impresion that he was personally involved in any plots declared to have been hatched against the government.

Reports are contradicted, too, that the Crown Prince and Prince August Wilhelm (a prominent National Socialist) were arrested, or were at Doorn. They are in their own homes in Germany.

List Withheld

Rumors continue since the full list of casualties is not published and today Berlin is wondering what has happened in Munich, since the two cities, though only a few hours distant by airplane are days apart as far as publication of what is happening is concerned. That a number have been killed there is certain, and reports also talk of a number of arrests, including persons with strong Monarchist tendencies.

New regulations for legal adoption of new surnames, issued yesterday, by the Reichs Minister of the Interior lays down that Aryans having Jewish names can change them, but not those of non-Aryan descent, since that would conceal their Jewish ancestry.

Californian Troops Ready To Open Rail Line to Piers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (AP)—National guardsmen were marshaled for a march onto San Francisco's battle-ridden water front today if striking marine workers prevent operation of the state-owned Belt Line Railroad. A force of 1000 guardsmen is available at once, it is stated.

Acting Gov. Frank F. Merriam, coming to the scene from Sacramento, announced that he would call out the troops unless the strikers permit operation of the railroad to the besieged piers, also owned by the State. The ultimatum followed 18 hours of negotiations between members of the strike committee and officials of the State Harbor Commission, which ended with a refusal of the strikers to lift their picket blockade against the railroad.

Borah Strikes at Both Parties

Light to Shine on Power Rates

G. O. P. Twitted on 'Initiative'

Idaho Senator Objects to NRA Codes Which Eliminate Competition—Investigators to Find Out Fair Utility Charges—Taxes Loom Large

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—Political fireworks gave place to the Fourth of July kind here today as the skyrockets Senator William E. Borah of Idaho sent up yesterday began to fall impartially on Republicans and Democrats alike.

The Senator has touched off powder kegs on both sides of the political fence and all Washington waits with mixed amusement and anxiety for the result.

Meanwhile the State Department was concentrating intently on the German situation, the Department of Justice began to test out its new anti-crime weapons forged by the last Congress, the Federal Trade Commission initiated its investigation into electric light rates and on all sides new government agencies and commissions began to take form.

* * *

Borah Salvo No. 1: Senator William E. Borah has started his own private one-man political campaign and has cried, in effect, "A plague upon both your parties!" He gives small comfort to either but offers the sharpshooters of each ammunition with which to fire at the other.

"In the last campaign," he said in his radio address, "The successful party denounced the party in power for 'fostering the merger of competitive business into monopolies' as one of the 'chief causes of the present disaster.' That party was right. But when this party took charge of the Government, one of the first things it did was to suspend the anti-trust laws, and monopoly was never more unrestrained or more ruthless than at the present time.

"Now the defeated party, looking about for some issues, seems wholly unwilling to touch this vital issue. Neither in the statement at Chicago, nor in recent statements, has there been the slightest reference to an issue which affects every home in the United States."

Mr. Borah is an old-fashioned individualist who believes as strongly in laissez faire for the small shopkeeper, agriculturist and manufacturer as some members of high finance believe in it for Wall Street and big industry. He objects to codes, to agreements which permit factories to eliminate competition, and he asserts that the NRA has fostered monopoly and tends to eliminate the little man.

What Mr. Borah offers, in effect, is an alternative to the cartelization of industry, fostered under government auspices by the New Deal, in the shape of more stringent enforcement of the anti-trust laws. There is small comfort in this for Republicans. They like to belabor the New Deal, but it is against the very anti-trust laws that the biggest manufacturers and interests, who have always supported the Republican Party most liberally, bitterly rebel. They prefer the right to combine under the new NRA codes to eliminate the 10 per cent uneconomic "cut throat" competition; and are willing to swallow federal supervision to achieve this end.

The Idahoan softened his charge of "Bureaucracy" against the Roosevelt Administration with a statement that so long as its efforts were directed toward the correction of abuses which led to the depression he would support the Administration.

Mr. Borah is in his usual position of political "lone wolf." In his radio address he did not confifine himself to domestic affairs. He blamed much of the economic plight on the World War, the Versailles Treaty, and refusal of allied countries to disarm after Germany had been crushed. He reminded that during the last 20 years, "We have sent, nearly $40,000,000,000 of the American taxpayers' money to Europe," enough to "build a modest home for every homeless family in the United States and give them a sufficient annuity to start life anew."

Speaking of the British, French and Italian indebtedness, Mr. Borah declared it to be a fact that "no amount of diplomatic fencing can conceal the ugly fact that these defaults are part of a program of repudiation of these high and honorable obligations, and to let the burden fall upon the American taxpayers."

* * *

New Anti-Crime Laws: The new anti-crime laws are coming in handy. Two of them have been used for the first time. In the federal case against Samuel Insull, Chicago utility magnate, Mr. Insull's lawyer asked for a retrial on the ground that the grand jury which returned the indictment had not been properly named.

The Government retorted that one of the anti-crime laws recently passed provided for just such cases of perfecting a "defective indictment" when otherwise some technicality would have caused a new trial. And the judge ruled out the Insull plea. Incidentally this puts one more patch on the old-fashioned grand jury procedure system, which most modern writers on legal reform would scrap altogether.

The other case involving a new anti-crime law is reported by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, today. Three Texas bank robbers were apprehended by federal and state police. They had held up a bank and stolen $2000. Curiously enough this offense against a national bank was not heretofore subject to federal jurisdiction. If a cashier had defaulted with $2000 it was a federal offense but not if robbers stole the same amount. Now this anomaly is corrected, and the first arrest has occurred.

* * *

Electricity Rates—The Government moved forward toward the day when it will be able to tell Mr. Average Citizen in almost every city in the country whether he is paying a fair price for his electricity. A lot of us suspect we are. So many, in fact, that the last session of Congress authorized a thorough investigation of electricity rates throughout the country.

The Federal Trade Commission has appointed Dr. William E. Mosher, director of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University, to conduct the investigation, which, according to Mr. Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the commission, will get under way within a few weeks. If Dr. Mosher discovers that rates actually are far too high, it is widely expected that his report will provide the basis for new legislation bring power utilities under much more rigid price control than at present.

Dr. Mosher served as director of research of the Joint Legislative Commission which investigated the Public Service Commission laws of New York when Franklin D. Roosevelt was Governor, which was recognized as one of the most comprehensive surveys of public service commission policies ever made.

* * *

More Taxes: The United States Chamber of Commerce makes public the rather unwelcome information that one-fifth of the national income in 1934 will sooner or later find its way in the form of taxes into the budgets of federal, state and local governments. The chamber credits this information to Mr. William Fortune of its committee on state and local taxation and quotes him at length on the menace of the mounting tax burden.

Mr. Fortune estimates the national income for 1934 at $45,000,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000,000 over last year, and placed the total tax bill at $9,000,000,000, or just one-fifth of the income.

But he is careful to explain that in addition to collecting this much in taxes, the various branches of government will continue to boost their debts by amounts which he is unable to estimate. State and local government borrowed $1,300,000,000 from federal lending agencies in 1933, he states. How much they borrowed from other sources or will borrow this year he declines to estimate.

And the larger the debt becomes, the more costly it is to service it. Thus Mr. Fortune sees a rather discouraging prospect of a steadily mounting tax burden unless our governments start living on a pay-as-you-go system.

* * *

What is Individual Initiative? Republicans having taken as their theme song for the coming elections restoration of "individual initiative" which they claim has been destroyed under the New Deal. Democrats now give a definition of this rather vague quantity which they hope will make the Americans voters quite disinterested.

Republicans contend it is something the country should keep. Democrats say, Here it is: Do you really want it? This is their definition as taken from recent cases before the Federal Trade Commission: Ask the Democrats.

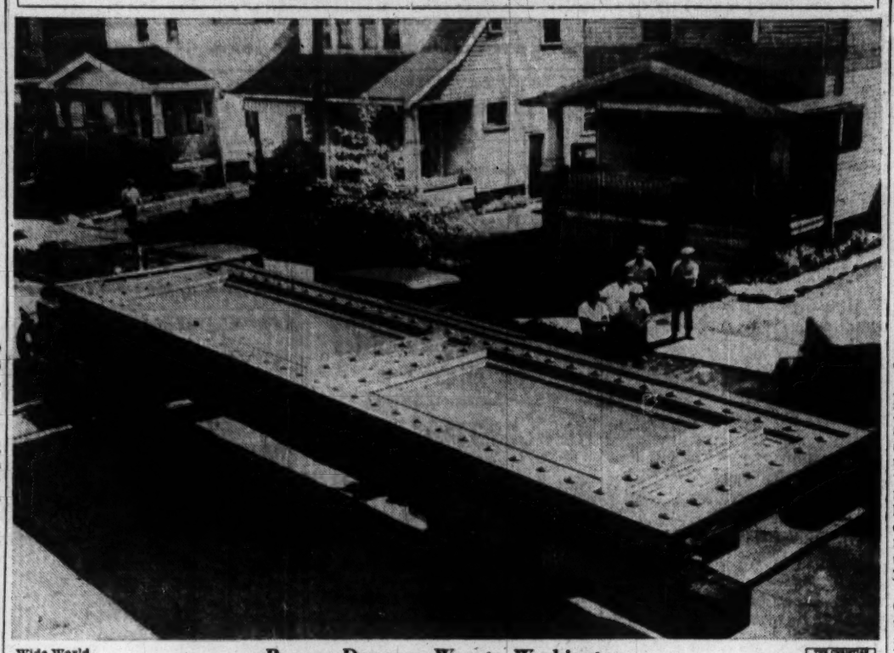
1. A New York entrepreneur—manifestly with a certain amount of individual initiative and enterprise—has been advertising pills as a remedy for "shyness, bashfulness, blushing, stammering, lack of personality and other defects." The commission recently put a stop to it. Democrats leave it to the reader to decide whether this type of initiative should be encouraged or restrained.

2. A westerner of equal enterprise was stopped from advertising an herb medicine "as a competent treatment or an effective remedy for any of 20 ailments listed, including stomach disorders, pneumonia and heart disease." Is this undue government interference with private initiative? Ask the Democrats.

3. Another Westerner was dissuaded by the commission from advising his customers that they could make from $1000 to $5000 a year breeding rabbits in their spare time. The gentleman must now limit his claims to the average earnings of competent rabbit raisers who devote their entire time to the business.

If individual initiative amounts to freedom to exploit the public in this manner, say the Democrats, we don't think the American public cares about it. But Republicans may have a different definition in the near future.

It Will Be 'Set' Up in the Archives



Wide World — The Christian Science Monitor

Bronze Door on Way to Washington

It Weighs Ten Tons and Will Grace the Archives Building.

This huge guardian of precious documents and papers is one of two made especially for the building that stores government records for generations to come. Each of them is 35 feet long, nine feet wide and one foot thick. It is reported that the pressure of one's little finger will swing them wide on their hinges.

Worcester Projects Stopped Under ERA Order From Capital

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5 (AP)—Approximately 1000 Worcester ERA workers are faced with loss of their present jobs under new orders from Washington, the projects on which they are employed having been banned. Along with this, however, has appeared a possibility of new work for many of them. If necessary action is forthcoming by city officials and the city council, the $65,000 grandstand and field house, long sought by the school committee for the High School Athletic Field, may become an actuality shortly under the ERA.

The state ERA office, under orders from the state director, Mr. John J. Power, has ordered stopped all public buildings projects under way here, affecting approximately 225 men, and is surveying the street propects with a view to stopping seven and possibly eight more and eliminating work for 742 men now engaged on street projects.

The new Washington ruling says work of these types, repairs and painting of public buildings and widening of streets should now be done by the various municipalities out of their maintenance accounts. Jobs now in progress in which there are conditions hazardous to life and property will be completed to a point at which the hazard disappears. School or other rooms half-painted can be completed, but no new work of this nature can be started. Walls partially finished, including the various kinds of masonry work can be finished.

This means that out of a $300,000 street program now laid out and for the most part in progress, only $50,000 worth can be completed, according to Mr. Power.

Mexico Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary Of Research Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's oldest and most distinguished scientific organization will shortly celebrate its fiftieth anniversary with the attendance of notable visiting natural scientists, according to announcement of the special committee.

The "Antonio Alzate" Scientific Society, now known as the Academy of Science, was first organized half a century ago by a group of distinguished pupils of Mexico's celebrated naturalist, Don Alfonso Herrera, and named after Jose Antonio de Alzate y Ramirea, a famous Mexican natural scientist of the eighteenth century. By 1887 the organization had grown considerably in membership as well as prestige, and in that year it published its first issue of the monthly organ which has become known over the world in scientific circles.

At the present time, the society occupies one of the highest places in Latin America among organizations of its kind; it possesses an extensive library on scientific subjects totaling 100,300 volumes which is being constantly enriched by the addition of modern works.

Over 500 active and honorary members are at present enrolled in the society. Its membership has included numerous distinguished Mexicans, as well as foreigners, including such figures as Agassiz, Backlund, Berthellot, Bonaparte Rolando, Sir William Crookes, Darwin Jr., Duclauz, Pavlov, Hall, Janet, Karpinsky, Loria, Mohn, Piccard, Raleigh, Salmoriaghi, Richet, Rignano, Compton, Michelson, Einstein, Bohr and others.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maine

Gardiner: Gardiner High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., July 15.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., July 17.

Free State Victor Left in Question After Irish Polls

Dominance of de Valera or O'Duffy Rests on Action of Independents

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

DUBLIN, July 5—De Valera or O'Duffy—Ireland a republic in splendid isolation, or dominion status plus an economic accommodation with Great Britain—these are alternatives which people here believe will be greatly influenced by the voting for the Free State Local Government Elections, the results of which were announced today, though the election was held as long ago as June 26.

Supporters of Mr. Eamon de Valera have won 728 places. Followers of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, president of the United Ireland Party, came next with 596, while Labor is a long way behind with 185. A fourth group known as Independents mustered 371. The last named body consists of people whose political complexion will not be definitely known until various local councils to which they have been elected begin to function.

Control Still Uncertain

Thus the whole balance of power is still completely in the dark. In de Valera circles, however, it is estimated that not less than one-half, probably not more than two-thirds of the Independents, may support General O'Duffy. On this basis final returns would show 1036 candidates for Mr. de Valera and Labor and one-third Independents, and 844 representatives for General O'Duffy and two-thirds Independents. In the county councils Mr. de Valera gained 113 seats and now will have majority in 14 of the 23 county councils.

In General O'Duffy's party it is declared the elections show that Mr. De Valera has failed to capture majorities on all public boards. They believe the majority of independents will vote against the Government on all political issues and that therefore the two great rival groups will be fairly evenly divided.

The lesson of the elections, they say, is that at least 50 per cent of the electors are against economic war with Great Britain. Indeed, Mr. De Valera has recognized this, they say, by stating in a manifesto on the conclusion of the elections, "The Irish people would welcome a just settlement of the political and financial questions at issue between the two countries. We are prepared now as we have always been to meet the British Government in friendly discussion."

General Election Unlikely

Although the electorate contains about three-quarters of a million fewer names than for the parliamentary elections, the polling is considered by all political parties as a definite test of their present strength with the people.

The Blueshirt, or O'Duffy-Cosgrave Opposition Party, claims that the youth of the country is with them. Against this it is pointed out that they have twice refused to allow the bill which would have extended adult suffrage to these elections to pass the Senate, where their sympathizers are still in a majority. The adult suffrage bill would have increased the electorate by 700,000.

The De Valera Party members claim their opponents have been organizing a "Pay No Rates" campaign throughout the country. They estimate that the Blueshirts only number 22,000.

Meanwhile well-informed circles here now believe it is unlikely that the Government will risk a general election in the autumn as had been forecast.

Mrs. Roosevelt Enjoys 'Planless' Vacation

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 5 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt enjoyed in this vicinity yesterday what she termed the ideal sort of vacation—"one that is not planned beforehand and where one never knows just what is coming next."

She planned to end her "off the record" vacation with a return trip to Washington today. Independence Day found her visiting Tryon in company with her two friends, Miss Nancy Cook and Miss Marion Dickerman of Hyde Park, N. Y., who came here with her from Williamstown, W. Va. The trip to Tryon gave her opportunity to inspect the weaving, toymaking, and other handcraft industries for which this section is noted.

Mme. Curie Raised Status of Women By Notable Work

Famed Physical Scientist Left Rich Legacy to World's Scholars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALLANCHES, France, July 5—Mme. Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, who passed on here yesterday, was looked up to by the women of the world as a courageous leader, liberating them from limitations imposed by centuries of tradition.

Through her efforts to ease physical suffering by means of natural science Madame Curie established a place in the hearts of humanity. Early in her career she began to show extraordinary character and ability. Even while she was bringing up a family, Madame Curie was working for a doctorate in Paris and making experiments that brought her the first of two Nobel prizes in chemistry for discoveries relating to radium. She was the only woman ever elected to membership in the French Academy of Scientists.

Before her marriage, Madame Curie was Marie Skladowska, daughter of a professor of mathematics and physics in the University of Warsaw. In 1896, she married Pierre Curie, young natural scientist. She continued her quest for a doctorate and in the preparation of a thesis shared the discovery of radium with her husband.

Madame Curie had two daughters, one of whom was her laboratory assistant. The other is an accomplished pianist.

Even though great fame came to the distinguished woman chemist, Mme. Curie pressed on with her work unheedful of worldly attractions. She spurned wealth for the prosperity of her hospitals for cancer research. Prize moneys she turned back into her experimental work. She lived simply on the modest income derived as a teacher in the University of Paris.

In 1921, women of America raised $100,000, purchased a gram of radium and presented it to Madame Curie for experimental work. She leased the radium, however, for $3500 a year and gave the money to her Warsaw hospital. Eight years later her American friends repeated the gift and when she visited the United States she was received at the White House by President Hoover.

Astronomical Study Links Planets With Activity of Sun Spots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Possibility that variations in sun spot activity are correlated with a negative electrical repulsion between the sun and its planets, and that periods of maximum sun spots are associated with conjunction of planets close to the sun, was advanced by Dr. Fernando Sanford, emeritus professor of physics at Stanford University, at the recent meeting of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, held here.

In 1927, Dr. Sanford proposed the theory that the electric repulsion between negatively charged planets and the sun might be responsible for sun-spot activity. On the basis of this theory he hinted that cycles of sun spot activity should coincide with cyclical movements of the planets relative to one another.

Following up these ideas he has shown by studies of sun spot cycles from 1750 to 1928 that there is a fair correlation between these and periods of conjunction of Venus and the earth on the other.

From this he concludes that Venus and the Earth cause a sun-spot cycle of about eight years in length, and Venus, the earth and Mercury are responsible for the more commonly recognized cycle of something over 11 years. While these are important factors in the variation of sun spot activity, he points out that there must be still others.

Burlington to Become Point of Air Entry

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—United States customs officials announced today that Burlington, Vt., had been designated as a temporary port of entry for airplanes for one year, effective June 29.

It was added that the present port of entry, at Swanton, Vt., would not be affected and probably would be redesignated.

Australia Reports Surplus

CANBERRA, Australia, July 5 (AP)—A surplus of $6,510,000 was revealed today in the financial report of the Commonwealth Government for the fiscal year just ended. Last year the budget contained an estimated deficit of $5,830,000.

Admiral Takes Helm

Wide World — The Christian Science Monitor

Keisuke Okada

Significance Attaches to Naval Leaders's Summons to Form New Cabinet, With Japan Pressing for Naval Equality

Holidays Observed by World

Two holidays that are observed the world over are Christmas and New Year's.

Mikado Recalls Retired Admiral To Form Cabinet

Okada Makes Progress Filling 13 Posts in New Government

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—Six portfolios, including that of the Premier, were assigned today as Admiral Keisuke Okada undertook the task of forming a new Government to replace that of Premier Makoto Saito which recently resigned.

There are 13 positions altogether, and indications were that the new Cabinet, which is not expected to alter naval, military or foreign policies, will be successfully completed.

The scandal which caused the fall of the Saito Cabinet reëchoed in the political world today when Baron Kumakichi Nakajima was summoned to the prosecutor's office for questioning concerning a deal in shares of the Imperial Rayon Company. The transaction was handled through the semi-official bank of Formosa and involved an undersecretary in the office of the Finance Minister. Because of the minor official's connection with the case all members of the Saito Cabinet believed themselves compromised.

Clothing Cost Family $101

The average rural Illinois family spent $101 for clothing in 1933, a survey shows.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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JULY 10

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Roosevelt Lands at Haiti With Message of Good Will For Negro Island Republic

(Continued from Page 1)

Though the history of the two republics is closely related and dates back to Christophher Columbus, Haiti during 1697, was ceded to France by the Spanish Crown, while the Dominican Republic, once a French possession, then Spanish, and after that a part of Haiti, finally became a separate Republic in 1865.

Port-Au Prince, the capital, is nearly surrounded by mountains and hills luxuriant with tropical vegetation. Its long wharf, jutting out into the harbor, welcomes ships from all parts of the world, and its white, glistening buildings stand out in sharp contrast to the verdant highland background.

To Haiti goes the distinction of having promulgated the first written political constitution in Hispanic-America. Haiti began the wars of emancipation from Spain and the constitution was published on May 20, 1805. It was framed by the generals "as faithful organs and interpreters of the will of the Haitian people" for the first empire.

Failed to Save Empire

But it did not hold the Empire together, and when the Emperor, Jean Jacques Dessalines, fell during 1806, a new constitution was drawn up establishing a republican form of government based upon the French Directorate. In turn, this constitution was short-lived for Henri Christophe seized the government and proclaimed himself King.

There is no need to go into the history of the 70 years following Christophe's suicide in 1820, after a reign of cruelty unsurpassed throughout the New World. Sufficient is it to relate that not until 1889 was a comparatively stable constitutional régime established to be followed during 1911-15 by a state of anarchy causing the United States Government to dispatch American troops to restore order.

Briefly, the American Government's real reason for landing troops in the agitated Republic was the thought that a continuance of disorders would lead to complications with European powers, since the Haitian Government was heavily indebted to foreign creditors and since it was accumulating large internal debts to pay the expenses of revolution.

Debts Caused Occupation

During the last 12 years a variable degree of friction has existed between the Negro Republic and the United States. Mainly, this has been the result of American marines maintaining order and building up a workable national guard, and the supervision of United Sttaes officials over Haitian customs receipts that a loan floated in 1922 would be paid off at maturity.

American supervision, both military and financial, has been a success; even Haiti admits this. However, since a major proportion of the loan has been paid off, and as a fairly stable Government is now in operation, the Haitian people insist that all American marines be removed and that Haiti be allowed to supervise the collection and proper distribution of its customs receipts.

Quite likely President Roosevelt during his conversations with President Vincent will be urged to agree to Haiti's request. He has already partially agreed to it by ordering the marines off the island not later than Nov. 1, 1934. And the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, has told a Haitian delegation at the recent Montevideo Conference that when the Republic had come to an understanding with the holders of Haitian bonds the United States would gladly step aside.

Now at Work on a Plan

President Vincent is now at work on such a plan and after the American President has sailed away from Port au Prince a definite announcement satisfactory to the Haitian people may be made.

President Roosevelt has the faculty of convincing foreign officials of his sincere interest in the welfare of their countries. His visit in Haiti, necessarily brief, is concrete evidence of the friendly regards which the people of the United States hold for people of the small Negro Republic.

Northern interest for this land of eternal spring has increased year by year as more and more tourists have visited the same places where President Roosevelt is being entertained. And as the American President heads away toward Puerto Rico, he will carry with him a memory of landscapes of incomparable beauty and the cordiality of in habitants always glad to welcome a visitor. And lastly, he will never forget the originality of the Negro race which, through a century of groping, has kept intact its French language and civilization.

President Stops at Haiti On Way to Puerto Rico

ABOARD U. S. S. GILMER, ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 5, (AP)—President Roosevelt cruised leisurely along the northern shore of ancient Haiti to a rendezvous today with President Vincent of the island republic.

After a successful Fourth of July fishing on choppy Bahama waters, President Roosevelt was scheduled to receive President Vincent at noon aboard the cruiser Houston.

President Vincent, who went to Washington recently to visit Mr. Roosevelt, planned to board the cruiser off Cape Haitien, beneath the Green Island Mountains.

From there President Roosevelt will proceed to Puerto Rico for the first landing of his vacation voyage tomorrow at Mayaguez. He will ride overland into San Juan.

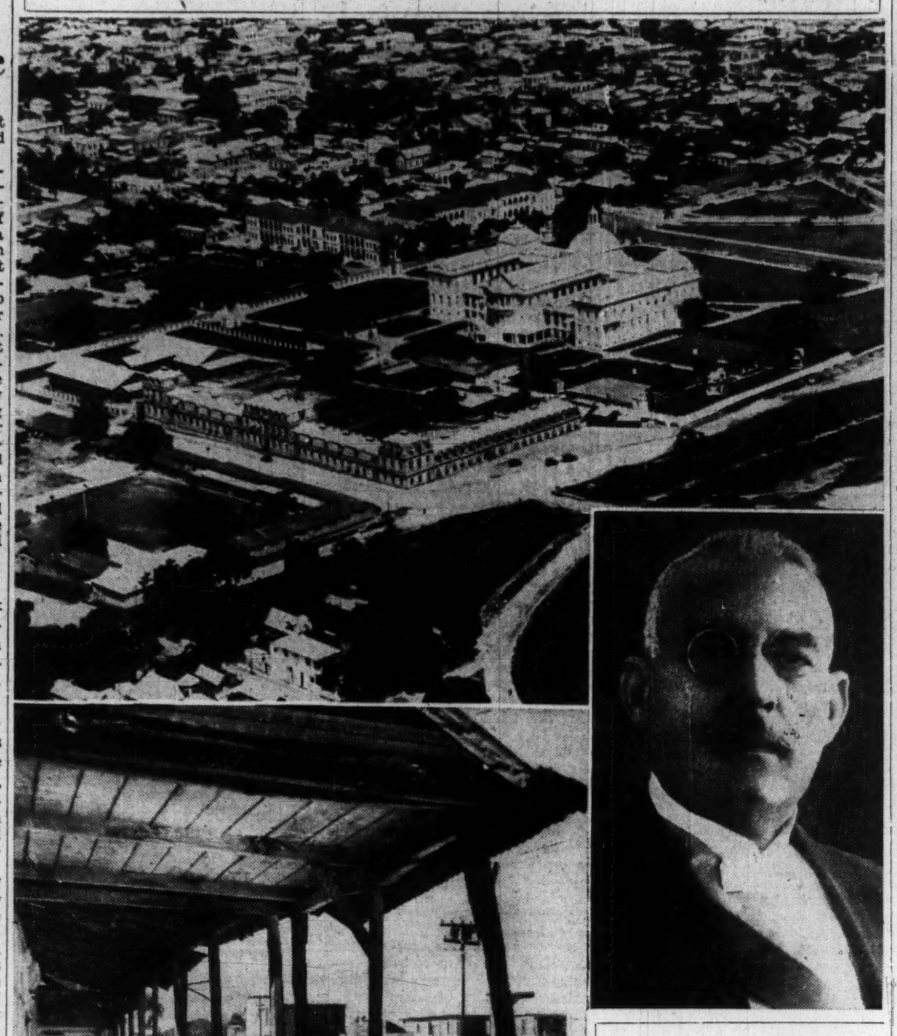
The President had a good haul in his five hours of fishing on the Fourth with his sons, Franklin D. Jr. and John Roosevelt.

"The grandfather of all barracudas," members of the party said, was pulled out by Mr. Roosevelt, as well as two groupers each of about 20 pounds. The barracuda weighed 35 pounds.

The official report said young John caught two groupers, Franklin Jr. one, and Capt. Wilson Brown of the Houston none.

Newspaper men and secret service men trailing lucklessly in the vicinity, saw the President in a blue jersey, white hat and old pants make his haul. Rudolph Forster, White House executive clerk, burned his finger on a line—but caught no fish.

When Presidents Meet



Upper & Lower Ewing Galloway

Government Buildings of Haiti at Port au Prince

Top—View of Government Buildings From the Air. Haitian White House in Center. Lower Left—Street Scene in Port au Prince. Right—Stenio Vincent, President of Haiti.

Roosevelt Goes Ashore Near Haitian Capital

CAP HAITIEN, Haiti, July 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt left the cruiser Houston today and came ashore in this island republic, his first stop en route to the Pacific Ocean.

In a brief address at the Union Club, the American President, speaking partly in French, said that American marines would be withdrawn from Haiti in about a month or six weeks and that he hoped they would always be remembered as friends who tried to help Haiti.

A large barge prepared by Haitians and draped with Haitian and American colors brought the President ashore. He was met at the dock by President Vincent and Haitian officials en masse.

A 21-gun salute was fired, after which the two Presidents proceeded on a tour of the city streets, packed with cheering crowds and draped with color.

Mr. Norman Armour, American Minister to Haiti, arrived by plane from Port au Prince, but was unable to take part in the ceremonies.

An hour after his arrival President Roosevelt returned to the Houston. At noon President Vincent called on President Roosevelt aboard the cruiser.

New Orleans to Escort Roosevelt Ship in Pacific

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The 10,000-ton cruiser New Orleans sailed today for the Canal Zone to escort the cruiser Houston on which President Roosevelt is making a vacation trip to Hawaii. The cruiser San Francisco was to have been the escort through the Pacific Ocean but damaged a propeller. The New Orleans will replace the destroyers Gilmer and Williamson which will escort the Houston until it reaches the Panama Canal.

Buehler Named Dictator In Royal Order of Moose

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5 (AP)—Col. William E. Buehler of Chicago was installed July 3 as Supreme Dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose. He was elected by the Supreme Council and ratified here by the delegates at the forty-sixth annual convention. Colonel Buehler succeeds Mr. Albert J. Sartori, of Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Walter S. Ruff of Canton, Ohio, was made Supreme Vice Dictator. Mr. William A. Anderson, of Indianapolis, became Supreme Prelate and Mr. Henry W. Busch, director of public parks at Detroit, was named to succeed Mr. Anderson on the Supreme Council. The delegates voted to hold the 1935 convention in Boston.

Murphy Reports Costs Cut In First Year in Philippines

Figures Are Produced to Show Surplus After Three Years of Deficit—Brought About by Economies and Internal Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—These islands have taken stock of the accomplishments of a year under Governor-General Frank Murphy to find every department of the central Government operating within its income.

This is despite the fact that the former Mayor of Detroit climbed into the Chief Executive's chair here last spring while the islands were facing a serious financial crisis marked by a deficit of 20,000,000 pesos in the governmental coffers for the three preceding years.

Rallying bureau directors and all others concerned with the handling of public funds to his support, Governor Murphy propounded a policy of stringent economy, supported this policy with deft reorganization of the Government and today counts a small surplus in the Treasury left over from 1933.

According to a recent report from the Governor-General's office, the dangerous trend of spending more than the islands had is now completely checked, unity of purpose is instilled in governmental leaders, and the Central Government's general fund, on Dec. 31, 1933, was some 4,000,000 pesos in excess of the comparable figure for the preceding year.

With the coöperation of the heads of finance and interior, "the most arduous and detailed central control has been established," says the report, "a tax-collection campaign has brought a 6 per cent increase in income over what was expected, remission of land taxes was refused and pork barrel legislation for 1934 was killed in the Philippine Legislature, the first time the legislators ever denied themselves this luxury."

Thus, between overcollection and underexpenditure, the budget was balanced without recourse to new taxes.

A statement by the Secretary of Finance shows the ratio of savings to general appropriations in each department of government under the headings "voluntary" and "forced." The department of finance, itself, voluntarily saved nearly 22 per cent on its net appropriations. This department's complete saving of 24.33 per cent was the best showing in the islands.

The National Library saved 15.23 per cent, the offices of the Governor-General, 14.69, and the University of Philippines, 14.03. Education, however, took no voluntary steps for the curtailment of its own expenditures.

As for government controlled companies, there was no instance of a deficit or overdraft. The situation of each company was definitely improved over the preceding year. The Manila Hotel and Manila Railroad Company, both of which were deep "in the red" when Mr. Murphy came in, completed the last year with substantial profits.

Provincial finances offered the Governor-General a distinct challenge, met partly by an educational campaign impressing provincial heads with the seriousness of the situation and asking their coöperation for economy. The result—four provinces cleared out their deficits, three substantially reduced their deficits and eight established surpluses or increased balances in their principal funds. Only a few remained in doubtful financial positions.

Key West Asks State To Take Up Burdens

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 5 (AP)—Key West, southernmost city in the United States, yesterday asked Gov. Dave Sholtz to take charge of its affairs because it has been placed in a "state of emergency" by a series of economic setbacks.

Monroe County, in which is located the island city, followed suit. Governor Sholtz called upon the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to "accept the responsibility necessarily arising" in the situation.

The Key West City Council and the Monroe County Commission submitted resolutions declaring an emergency existed and surrendering all their legal powers to the Governor. "About half of the population," the council and commission said in their resolutions, "is on the federal rolls, and the normal assistance given to the people under the present system is inadequate and affords very little relief."

Part of the story of the city's decline is told in census table. The 1920 count gave 18,749 inhabitants. This figure had shrunk to 12,831 in 1930.

Clock Keeps Time 218 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARTHOMLEY, Eng.—After keeping good time for 218 years the Parish Church clock here, made by a local blacksmith in 1715, recently broke down, and is being replaced by a new one.

Pine Tree Tea Room and Bungalows

Ideally located on the Roosevelt Highway. Route 16-18. 3-room bungalows with heat, hot and cold water, flush closets, shower baths, splendid beds with Restyrest mattresses; lodges fitted up for light housekeeping, for rent by night, week or month at reasonable rates; ample parking space.

GEO. W. WITHERS, North Conway, N. H.

Coming to New York?

Choose for LOCATION—ECONOMY COMFORT

HOTEL SHERMAN SQUARE

70th St. BROADWAY 71st St.

Richman Brothers

SUMMER SUITS

$15

Coat and Trousers

Extra Trousers..$3.50

TAILORED in our own shops of fine all-wool crash material—all new styles and colors—sizes to fit all builds—cool, comfortable, refreshing—will hold their smart style and shape in the hottest and stickiest weather. Come in and get a couple. At this low price, they won't last long.

RICHMAN BROTHERS

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF 61 STORES IN 56 CITIES

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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins July 10

What is your N.Y.T.E.?

(NEW YORK TIME EFFICIENCY)

Stop at The Taft and save time. Business and entertainment centers radiate from this great modern hotel in Times Square. You'll like the service and the spirit of welcome that awaits you here. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

HOTEL TAFT 7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

1859 — 1934

75 YEARS OLD

Our Diamond Anniversary

Father Knickerbocker Congratulates YOU

—and the more than a MILLION other men and women whose faith in this bank has made it one of New York's great institutions.

JULY 1st, 1859—THIS BANK IS BORN, a Mutual Savings Bank, "of, by, and for the people". 44 accounts were opened at our offices at Cooper Union that first day. Deposits $7,670.68.

JULY 1st, 1884—OUR SILVER ANNIVERSARY. The Bank weathers with flying colors the panics of '73 & '84. We're now located in our own building at 4th Avenue & 14th Street. Deposits $16,152,867.00.

JULY 1st, 1909—OUR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY. Continued growth has forced the bank to add an extension, doubling our floor space and facilities. Deposits now $71,575,898.00.

JULY 1st, 1934—OUR DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY. Central Savings Bank now has a building uptown as well as downtown. Our deposits have more than doubled in the past 25 years and today total more than $186,000,000.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

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NEW YORK CITY

$2.00 a day in a smart hotel in New York City

A new hotel—two blocks east of Grand Central Station, in residential Tudor City. All outside rooms. All rooms with private bath.

Single rooms $2; double $3. Special rates by the week.

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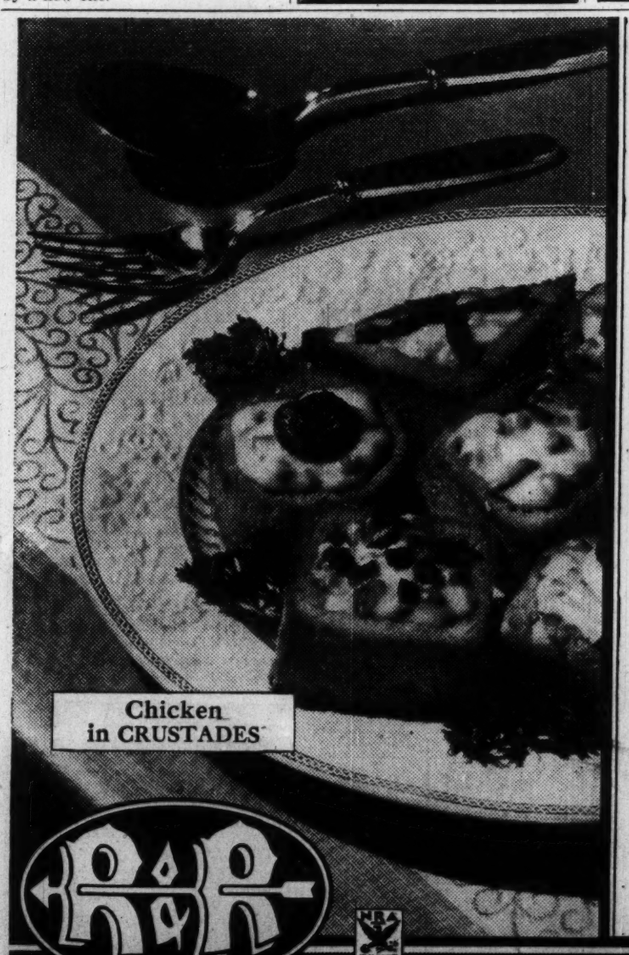

DO YOU LIKE CHICKEN— *REAL CHICKEN?*

If at anytime you are uncertain about just what your guests or family would like in the way of food . . . turn to R & R CHICKEN.*

Serve it in the frozen salads, the gelatine salad, or in one of the many other popular chicken salads. Or, turn it into a creamed dish—serve it hot in patty shells—on toast, or in casserole dish, or as a chicken curry, or a chicken pot pie. Success! And remember—*It is* QUALITY PROTECTED.

*Recommended by C. Houston Goudiss, leading authority on food.

FREE—Write for R&R recipes showing how to prepare quick and more delicious chicken dishes. *Write today!*

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS

In Dover, Delaware, since 1855

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READY-COOKED Chicken

U.S. GOVT INSPECTED

Irish Town Pays Tribute To Printer of Constitution And U. S. Edict of Liberty

Old Hand Press With Which John Dunlap Learned His Trade Before Going to Philadelphia Is Cherished by Strabane, His Birthplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRABANE, Ireland, July 5—It's a long way to Tipperary and even further from Strabane to the United States. But there is a close historical link between this town of County Tyrone and America's traditional Fourth-of-July celebrations. For Strabane is the birthplace of John Dunlap, printer of the Declaration of Independence.

Here in Strabane today may be seen the printing press used by little John Dunlap during his apprenticeship here as a compositor in the firm of Messrs. Gray. There is something prophetic, too, about the iron eagle that pinnacles its archaic grandeur. Typographical craftsmen of three centuries have toiled about its massive mechanism. Mr. Jack Gray is the present proprietor of the establishment which trained young Dunlap.

How Strabane's John Dunlap happened to figure in the evolution of that artistic piece of typography is a story that traces American self-government and American journalism back to their glamorous beginnings.

Dunlap was born in Strabane in 1747 and before he was 10 years old his vocational future bore the fascinating smooch of printer's ink.

He had an uncle, William Dunlap, a Philadelphia printer and bookseller, who sent for him to engage in the printing trade. Later on William gave up the business for the ministry and sold out the Philadelphia printing establishment to John.

At first the younger Dunlap printed books. In 1771, he started a weekly newspaper, the Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser. Along came the Revolution, and in due time, Dunlap undertook the printing of the Declaration of Independence, and without much persuasion subsequently packed up shop and fled to Lancaster, Penna.

But things quieted down. The British evacuated Philadelphia and Dunlap brought his press out of hiding and started turning out his Packet on a tri-weekly basis. Then in 1784, he branched out to a daily publication—the first daily newspaper in America—wrought of the genius developed on that cumbersome press in Strabane. That daily is now the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Dunlap also printed the Constitution of the United States. He left a big fortune and a reputation that money could never attain. A fellow printer summed it up with the words:

"He never inserted a paragraph which would wound the feelings of an individual."

New Deal Is Ready For Second Chapter

(Continued from Page 1)

stood as yet. But they exist. Mr. Roosevelt has announced them; leaders of his party have backed them; a commission has actually been set up to study "social security" with promise that the legislation will be introduced at the next session of Congress after the fall election. It is then that Chapter II of the New Deal will be publicly introduced.

In the meantime, plans are being formulated. What has happened to the country's banking system is fairly typical of what is to come. Federal intervention on a vast scale to secure an end considered socially desirable is the formula.

Did Not Get Money Back

Before the Deposit Insurance Corporation was created, for example, there were tens of thousands of "Mrs. Lobsigers." But they did not get back the money they have put in banks. The banks closed and they lost the accumulation of years—of lifetimes—scraped together often by pitifully small weekly deposits.

When Mr. Roosevelt took over in March, 1933, the American banking system had pretty generally collapsed. Terrible tragedies had been enacted in the lives of millions through bank failures in the half dozen years preceding. More banks had smashed than in all the rest of the world combined.

The Roosevelt formula was "social insurance"; in this instance self-insurance of the banks of the nation. The fact that this involved radical departures from precedent did not matter; that it might cost the taxpayers huge sums to pay off the debts of weak banks, like the Fon du Lac institution.

Felt Action Necessary

The New Deal felt action was necessary. Most people applauded. What the Administration possibly failed to understand was the whole vast network of new problems raised by summarily settling this one. Obviously, for example, the strong banks cannot indefinitely go on insuring unregulated weak banks; stricter and stricter supervision will be required; this will necessitate federal control where state supervision is weak; the old system of banking as America has known it, is in for complete alteration.

And this is only the start.

Much more revolutionary than bank insurance in its way is the plan for job insurance.

People, Not Institutions

This directly involves human lives, rather than institutions. The pattern the Administration is following is already visible in the new railway pension system, in which the Federal Government, by compulsion, requires every carrier in the country to pension its workers, either when they reach 65 or when they complete 30 years' service. The plan is a contributory arrangement: two-thirds paid by the companies, one-third by the workers.

Here again the potential implications are likely to be enormously greater than the original idea. If you insure rail workers then why not all workers? If the railroads pension workers then obviously they must adjust rates; if they do that, then the Government must supervise charges (as indeed it already does for the carriers). Does this mean universal price-fixing and state control?

A third development is unemployment insurance. What will this accomplish?

Would Have Eased Depression

If Ohio had begun setting up unemployment insurance funds in 1923, totaling 3 per cent of pay rolls, with benefit payments lasting 16 weeks and amounting to 50 per cent of normal wages, says Dr. Isaac M. Rubinow, whose new book on the subject is quoted approvingly by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, then "the fund would have remained solvent through the first two years of the depression."

"Moreover," says Miss Perkins, quoting the Rubinow figures, "there would have been a balance of $11,000,000 at the end of 1931, and the fund would not have been forced to borrow until the end of 1932."

Mr. Roosevelt is committed to this type of job insurance, to old-age insurance, to greater security in home ownership and to other big plans of social amelioration. These are all matters that are going to be before Congress when it meets again. Certainly Chapter II of the New Deal is going to be a huge enterprise.

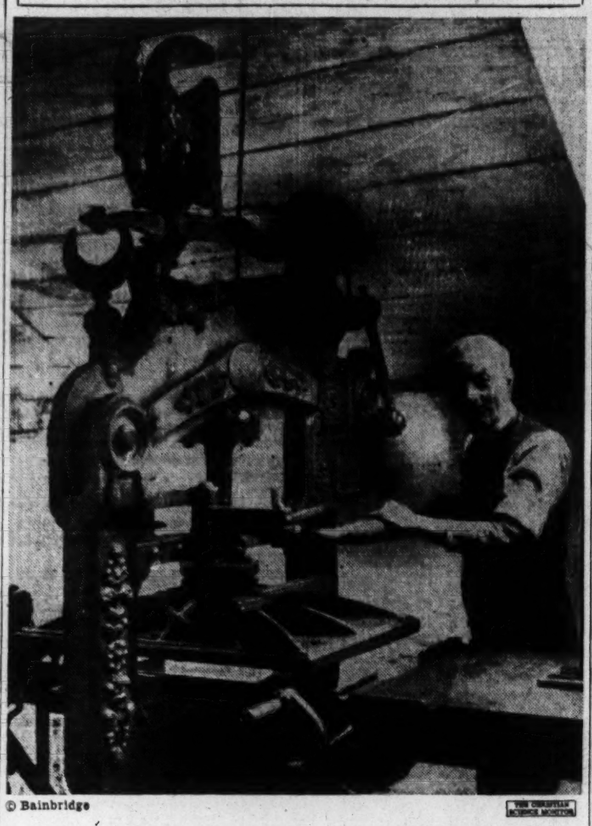
Court Stops Picketing Of New York Bakery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5—A decision of far-reaching importance to labor in New York State is today written into the proceedings of the Court of Appeals, following a ruling that labor unions have no right to peacefully picket distribution points of a manufacturer.

The decision was in the case of George F. Stuhmer & Co., Brooklyn bakers, who sought to restrain labor unions from establishing pickets in front of grocery shops selling their products and confirmed the ruling of law courts in injunction proceedings restraining labor unions from picketing shops distributing Stuhmer products. It is expected that the decision will be taken to the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

Eagle Proved Prophetic



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Press Trained Printer of Declaration of Independence

N. E. A. Cautioned Against Proposals Of False Friends

(Continued from Page 1)

limited lives and yet setting themselves up to judge their students.

In other ways also this hardly could be called a quiet day with the educators. The annual election always is vigorously contested. Today those who go to vote have to pick their way between campaigners for no fewer than four candidates, Mr. Joseph M. Saunders, superintendent of schools of Newport News, Va.; Mr. Orville C. Pratt, superintendent of schools of Spokane, Wash.; Mr. Henry Lester Smith, dean of the School of Education, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind., and Mr. William H. Holmes, superintendent of schools, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Charges of Oligarchical Rule

Once at the polls, the teachers have further exercise for their pencils and their opinions, for they are balloting in secret on whether they will take away the vote from ex officio members of the convention. This is the climax of a fight extending over several years. There are now 157 such persons entitled to votes in the convention and every year the retiring president is added to the number.

A growing group within the organization has been contending that this constitutes an "old guard" whose votes are sufficient to keep offices within a small circle of a sort of "oligarchical" passing around of honors among a select number.

The decision by the delegates to decide the question by secret ballot was opposed in the convention on the ground that "open covenants should be openly arrived at," in the words of Mr. Carroll R. Pearse, superintendent of schools of Milwaukee, Wis., and was defended even by those who admitted that the move was a concession to those members who were willing to let their opinions be known in public.

Meanwhile the teachers and liberals who have gained control of the resolutions committee were drafting a set of recommendations including academic freedom. Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dall of Minneapolis is the chairman of the committee, the second time in 72 years that the classroom teachers who are most active in gathering memberships for the association have had one of their number in this position.

Among the controversial issues the committee is bringing into the conventions are resolutions calling upon the membership to:

"1. Join with other groups to demand that the children of America receive decent, clean movies; not movies that destroy the best traditions of home life and honesty.

"2. Go into action for adequate emergency federal aid for all schools in 1935, to replace part of the $500,000,000 loss in annual revenue which the schools have suffered since 1930.

Protection of Rights

"3. Encourage teachers to organize to protect their own interests.

"4. Insist upon the teacher's right to express his own opinions anywhere.

"5. Indorse a tenure of office system to safeguard teachers against political dismissals.

"6. Create a committee to recommend a more democratic form of organization to the association in 1935.

"7. Protest vigorously against any profits being allowed from preparations for war.

"8. Indorse the teachings of world peace in the public schools."

Guarantee for Worker

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson had been scheduled for the annual July Fourth oration but the NRA Administrator was out of Washington and his place on the program was taken by Mr. William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado and at present chief of the education section of public relations in the Administration.

Mr. Sweet came out squarely with the statement that "a new era has come in which an attempt will be made to infuse industry with such measure of control as will guarantee the worker a good life while at the same time conserving individual initiative and enterprise."

He continued: "The economic heritage which we must hand to our children will be totally unlike the heritage which we have received from our fathers. We received a heritage of laissez-faire which produced unfair competition, sweatshop labor and child labor. This is gone."

This new heritage must be characterized, he stated, by an effort to bring economic security to all, and he declared, "if we succeed in securing a wider distribution of the national income and cure the maldistribution of wealth and power we shall then have an economic order in this country more in keeping with the ideals of democracy for we will not then permit the concentration of wealth in the hands of the people while the many suffer for the necessities of life. Far better for the economic life of a community that 30 men should have an income of $3000 each a year than that one man should have an income of $90,000 a year."

Sharing of Profits

He referred to companies which have established profit-sharing and employment insurance funds for their workers and asserted that "in future such policies will not be left to the good will of the employer, but in times of prosperity companies will be compelled by law to share their profits with the worker."

"Change the law," demanded Mr. Sweet, "and let the Supreme Court determine whether or not it is constitutional.

"I have no fear of a court which makes a decision so sweeping as the one in the recent New York milk case, which stated, 'Neither property or contract rights are absolute; for Government cannot exist if the citizen may, at will, use his property to the detrimept of his fellows, or exercise his freedom of contract to work them harm. Equally fundamental with the private right is that of the public to regulate it in the common interest.'"

In an appeal to the educators to train children beginning with the kindergarten for their part in a democracy, Mr. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, former Secretary of War, said, "The democratic form of government is immeasurably the best man has devised but it is immeasurably the most difficult to operate."

Report by N. E. A. President

Miss Jessie Gray of Philadelphia, president of the association, reported $9407 extra revenue, showing an additional 4704 memberships this year and called upon the organization to continue its "upward march" in 1935 with greater coöperation with lay organizations, more scientific information, definite work for tax reforms and restoration of school budgets, social contacts with homes and clubs, magazine articles and larger administrative units.

Miss Gray stated that there are 4285 teachers to one member of a board of education in some localities, but that the average is one board member for each two teachers throughout the country, and in 12 states there are more board members than teachers.

Radio was termed a great leveler by Mr. Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, in an address in which he told that 20 per cent of the programs on the networks have educational purpose and another 30 per cent educational value, making a 50-50 break with entertainment.

Singing and Politics

Mr. L. A. Woods, state superintendent of public instruction, Austin, Texas, described the program by which Texas is teaching 90 songs to each student, 30 in the primary chorus, 30 in the junior chorus, and the other 30 in the senior chorus.

Teachers have failed in one of the fundamental functions of the schools, that of teaching politics, said Mr. William McAndrew, East Setauket, L. I., editor of "Educational Review." Mr. McAndrew declared that the schools were made public by the early statesmen in the United States for this very purpose, and, he added, "It is really treasonable for so many superintendents, principals, and teachers to side-step the opportunity of sharing the honest-to-goodness government of the school regularly and continuously with the children."

The eleven new vice-presidents of the association are: L. Fraser Banks, assistant superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala.; Harriet H. Gordon, Kansas City, Mo.; Mattie S. Doremus, Paterson, N. J.; Ernest W. Butterfield, commissioner of education, Hartford, Conn.; C. K. Reiff, superintendent of schools, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rae Kemp, Kansas City, Kan.; C. A. Rice, superintendent of schools, Portland, Ore.; Charles Carroll, Rhode Island College of Education, Providence, R. I.; W. D. Nixon, Tucapau, South Carolina; Caroline S. Woodruff, principal, Normal School, Castleton, Vt.; Charles E. Hulton, superintendent of schools, Sheboygan, Wis.

The invocation at this morning's meeting was given by Mr. Walter J. Moling, First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Washington.

N. E. A. 'Regulars'

© Underwood

Hold Record for Attendance

Mrs. Mary D. Bradford and Carroll G. Pearse Have Not Missed a Convention in 50 Years.

Part of 'Washington' Sails in Washington

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The liner Washington sailed for Europe yesterday with a passenger list showing a large contingent of federal officialdom vacation bound.

Aboard her were Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator; Admiral David Foote Sellers, Commandant of the United States Naval Academy; Justice Pierce Butler of the Supreme Court; Dr. George F. Zook, retiring United States Commissioner of Education, and Mr. Roswell Magill, of the Treasury Department. Mr. Kermit Roosevelt was also among the passengers. Mr. Hopkins, accompanied by Mrs. Hopkins, was bound on a six-weeks tour of England and the Continent during which he will combine business with a study of housing conditions and employment insurance.

Light to Earth in 499 Seconds

Light from the sun reaches the earth in 499 seconds.

Daniels Inspects Rio Grande Plan For Saving Water

Prepares for U. S.-Mexican Discussion on Sharing of Stream Flow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 5—Anticipating the time when the United States and Mexico must conclude negotiations for division of water in streams that touch or flow in both countries, Mr. Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, concluded this week an inspection of irrigation projects and flood control works in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

While in San Antonio to start the valley trip in company with United States Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Mr. Daniels disclosed that he would return to the United States in September with Señor Jose M. Puig Casaurane, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations. Together they will visit various projects in this country, including Boulder Dam.

Whereas 70 per cent of water used by projects on the United States side of the lower Rio Grande originates in Mexico, all water similarly used in certain western Mexico regions originates in this country (the Colorado River), Mr. Daniels pointed out. Thus the United States is well fortified for reciprocal negotiations.

Senator Connally observed that the Mexican side of the border is sharing with the United States side the benefits of huge expenditures being made by the United States for improvements. He referred to flood control works for which this country is spending or ultimately will spend, millions along the lower Rio Grande.

Moreover, the United States paid 88 per cent of the cost of straightening the upper Rio Grande (El Paso-Box Canyon project) as compared with 12 per cent by Mexico, Mr. Connally recalled.

Blind in Manchester Have Hiking Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—What is claimed to be the only "rambling" club in the world especially organized for blind people reports that it has successfully undertaken more than 30 trips in the first year of its existence.

This Manchester club already numbers about 120 members. They are accompanied by sighted hikers who describe notable aspects of the scenery.

VACATION DAYS

Will this week-end find you knee-deep in Vacation Days?

Will you be in clover as far as your clothes are concerned?

What's needed?

CHECK AND TEAR OUT AS A REMINDER

- ☐ Sports jackets, from $25.
- ☐ Slacks, from $10.
- ☐ Palm Beach Suits, $18.50.
- ☐ Pull-overs, $3.85 up.
- ☐ White oxford shirts, $3.
- ☐ Bright Foulard ties, $1 and $2.
- ☐ Cool pajamas, $2 up.
- ☐ Beach robes, from $5.
- ☐ Terry cloth pull-overs, $1.25.
- ☐ Swimming suits, $3.50 up.
- ☐ Mesh swimming shirts, $3.
- ☐ Wikies, $3.95.
- ☐ Light colored socks, 55c up.
- ☐ Mesh sport shirts, $2.
- ☐ Athletic union suits, $1.35.
- ☐ Sail-twine sport belts, $1.
- ☐ Foulard pocket handkerchiefs, from $1.50.
- ☐ Tubascope sun glasses, $1.
- ☐ White ducks, $4.
- ☐ Slack hose, $1.

A good Panama is a good investment.

A few that were $50—now $37.50. Others, from $5.

Linen suits!

Tailored as we tailor them, you've nothing to worry about.

Shrunk to the limit before we make them up.

Coat and trousers, $22.50.

Our "Acquaintance Values" in Men's and Young Men's Suits at $45 and $50 are making a host of new friends.

Many lightweight worsteds and crashes are included among them. Tailored by hand in our own workrooms.

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Highest Cash Prices Paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Platinum

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$5.00

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Finger Wave 50c

Shampoo 50c

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Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.

Note flatness of diaphragm and reduction of hips and hollow back.

"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back.

"NEVASPRED" reduces hip line three to four inches during entire long life of garment.

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OUR SPECIAL SALE OF Fine Groceries for Summer Homes

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ALL PURE FOODS Special Low Prices Downstairs, West Store

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Your dollars will really do double duty.

Come in and look over some amazing values.

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Complete

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

We Are Headquarters for Official Boy and Girl Scouts of America

Shoes . . . Uniforms

Camp Equipment

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Elm Street Corner Orange

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

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10% to 30% Reductions

Now Is the TIME to Prepare for Next Winter

Investigate Whitney Stokers; built to fit any style boiler or furnace.

Provide an even heat, automatically, at a cost less than oil, less than large coal or coke.

Nothing to Shovel, Nothing to Explode

Phone 6-6111 for Explanation

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Solution to Junior Cross-Word

SPORTS WEAR

Tropical Suits $18.50 up

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Outing Trousers

Cotton Slacks $1.95 to $3 — Flannels and Serges $6 to $9

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Fox's July Clearance

offers scores of outstanding values from every department of the store. Shop during this event—and save!

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Main at Pratt Street

HARTFORD, CONN

PLAY SUITS

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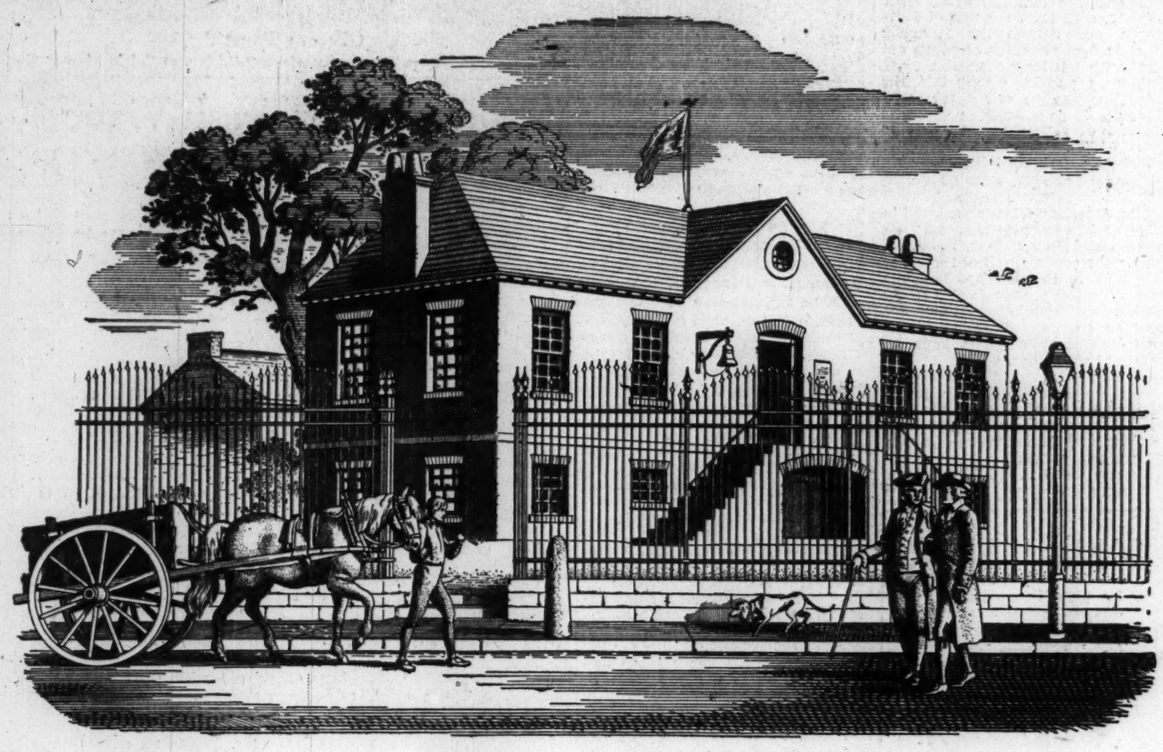
James Bowdoin *was the first president of the bank. Patriot, scientist, philosopher, twice Governor of the Commonwealth, Fellow of Harvard, chosen leader of the Massachusetts delegates to the Continental Congress, he was selected by the incorporators to head the Massachusetts Bank "as the person most likely to give them credit and assure the world of their honor and stability."*

On the opening day, the first name to be entered on the ledger of the Massachusetts Bank as a depositor was that of Moses Michael Hays, *one of the group of prominent citizens who originally proposed the formation of the bank. To him also, on the same day, went the unique distinction of being the first man to draw a check on a commercial bank in New England.*

The name of Jean Louis Anne Madeleine Lefebvre de Cheverus, *first Catholic Bishop of Boston, appears on the early records of the Massachusetts Bank as customer and stockholder. Bishop Cheverus was one of the outstanding men of his time, loved and respected by rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant alike. He devoted part of his time each year to the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indian tribes at Old Town.*



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Latin America's Improved Trade Strengthens Financial Position; Paves Way for U. S. Treaties

Review of Conditions by Pan American Union Shows Among Gains Those of Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru and Uruguay

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A definite financial and economic improvement in a few Latin-American countries concerns United States manufacturers wishing to increase trade relations with the southern republics. And it is likewise interesting to the Government at Washington which is giving part of its attention to drafting new commercial treaties with these nations.

The Pan American Union has issued a review briefly outlining the business situation in 13 of the 21 inter-American countries, and, because of the wide area in which these nations are located, a short summary of the outstanding data is valuable as a partial guide to the economic and financial rehabilitation taking place in the New World.

Selecting some of the countries, and in the general order of their geographic positions extending southward, Haiti, where President Roosevelt visited during his present good-will tour toward the Hawaiian Islands, records its largest coffee crop; and figures it at 80 per cent greater in volume than the crop of the previous year. The size of the output compensated for the low coffee prices during the early months.

Favorable Trade Balance

And further, Haiti during the 1933 fiscal year showed a marked general economic and financial improvement over the year before and, after two years of unfavorable trade balance, produced the largest surplus since 1918-19, with the exception of 1927-28. A report from the Financial Adviser-Receiver General points out that with the large favorable trade balance, increasing during 1934, the situation may be called favorable. This should be especially pleasing to holders of Haitian bonds, and to the United States Government, which has supervised the collection of Haitian customs receipts during the last 12 years.

The American Government will be likewise interested in a report from the Dominican Republic, which occupies the western half of the island adjacent to the Haitian Republic. American troops were landed in the country during 1916 to restore order, and an American financial adviser has done much to effect improved financial conditions.

The President of the Dominican Republic calls attention to a reduction of the external debt, the continued amortization of internal obligations, and the extension of a public works program. He cites the fact that revenues for the 1933 fiscal year represent a considerable increase over the year previous, and attributes the gain to generally improved economic conditions, more able management of governmental finances, and a better system for the collection of taxes.

Upward Trend in Mexico

A similar generally favorable report has been received from Mexico, the largest and the most important Republic of what may be called the northern group. Decreased unemployment is noted, a greater value of exports is announced, an increase in railroad car loadings is shown, and a gradual upward trend of wholesale prices is disclosed. In addition, the dominant political party brought forth what is known as the "Six-Year Plan" designed to affect all phases of national economy.

Mexico's most important project, the distribution of lands, continues. Large estates are being broken up and communal lands are being divided. Likewise, the redistribution of the rural population goes forward as interior sections of the country are colonized. Farmers are being educated in modern, scientific methods, barren lands are being irrigated, types of cattle most suitable for the nation are bred, and a general forestry conservation program is at work.

Guatemala Cuts Expenses

Across the Mexican border, Guatemala reports an improvement in business conditions due to the rising prices for coffee, its principal export. The Government notes that the debtor classes have been assisted by various legislative measures, and, while finances were weakened, due to declining revenues, a stable position has been maintained by reductions of expenditures.

An outstanding move similar to that by the United States Government is a legislative measure prohibiting gold exports in any form, except when shipped from the country by the Central Bank and under the authority of the President. Internal gold transactions are forbidden, except for certain professional and industrial uses. Obligations within the country are being paid in domestic currency.

Peru and Uruguay Gaining

Farther away, and on the South American continent, Peru reports a marked general economic and financial improvement during 1933. Foreign trade, particularly exports, rose sharply. Internal trade, both wholesale and retail, increased, and the retail business in Lima, the capital and a city of about 250,000 population, compares with the prosperous period of several years ago.

Miles farther south, and on the Atlantic coast, Uruguay joins the gradual business upturn. Two factors which developed during the last three months of 1933 are held by the Uruguayan President as possibilities for a continued betterment: first, increased demand and higher prices for wool; second, the size of the current wheat crop, apparently large enough to avoid imports.

The Latin-American nations as a whole are handicapped by a lack of funds for agricultural purposes, and are saddled with large external debts, defaulted, in many cases, and which, until payments are resumed, prevent the floating of other loans in the United States, the logical market. Consequently, any figures indicating a definite financial and economic improvement are of interest to northern manufacturers and to the Government at Washington.

Dedicate Lincoln Cabin in Denmark

© Keystone

Observe 'Fourth'

King Christian and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister, at Celebration at Rebild National Park.

President Puts Fresh Vigor Into Working of the New Deal

Moffett and Richberg Top List of Additions to Places of Power—Wallace Piqued at Being Left Off Roll While 'Boss' Is on Cruise

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—President Roosevelt has just brought a score or more of new figures into the New Deal, some of them of first-rank caliber, and he has also reshuffled some of the old members in creating new boards, and particularly the important Industrial Emergency Committee, the IEC.

The shake-up and infusion of new blood is important in studying the gradual development of recent Roosevelt policies from the stage of formulation to that of administration, which has now set in in a number of new directions.

Two figures stand out prominently in the new alignment—the cultured ex-attorney for the railroad brotherhoods, Mr. Donald R. Richberg, of Chicago, and the quiet, self-contained Standard Oil executive, Mr. James A. Moffett of New York.

Mr. Moffett emerges as head of the great new housing program as administrator of the National Housing Act, while Mr. Richberg heads about everything else—at least his new fourfold position has brought sufficient charges that he constitutes a "regency" in Mr. Roosevelt's absence to bring a quick denial from other Administration leaders.

Moffett a Desirable Type

Mr. Moffett is the type of man that Mr. Roosevelt has been particularly eager to get and that has been rather rare in Washington among the brain trust. That is, an administrator and executive. There have been plenty of philosophers and academic intellectuals, but few outstanding men besides Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson of the NRA to carry the big new policies into effect—and General Johnson has not been a complete success.

Mr. Moffett is another, quieter type. He is a man of wide practical experience of independent means and with a big personal success in the business field. His sympathy for the New Deal's oil conservation policy is believed to have caused a clash with his superior, Mr. Walter S. Teagle, head of the New Jersey Standard Oil Company, and Mr. Moffett left to take a vice-presidential position in another Standard Oil concern—the Californian.

This disturbance within the big company naturally caused additional sympathy for Mr. Moffett within the White House, and he is now picked for the highly important housing post. The potentialities of this huge undertaking, both for social reform and as a primer for the pump of business recovery can hardly be exaggerated.

Brain Trusters Not Elated

Many of Mr. Roosevelt's brain trust friends are frankly disappointed over the Moffett choice—they wanted one of their own kind to push the social reform aspects implicit in the law; Mr. Harry Hopkins of the Relief Administration was their candidate. But Mr. Moffett got the job; and his appointment is a guide-post to the probable direction of the Housing Act.

Mr. Richberg heads the new Industrial Emergency Committee. Gathered with him on this body is the quintesence of the New Deal. If Mr. Roosevelt had desired to leave matters in charge of a more middle-of-the-road group he might have included others; as it is, the five he selected are significant. There is Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Administrator of Public Works, a profound Roosevelt liberal; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, another who sees eye-to-eye with Mr. Roosevelt; there is General Johnson, to whom the Roosevelt word is gospel, and there is Mr. Hopkins, the aforementioned Federal Relief Administrator.

Wallace Is Piqued

Mr. Roosevelt has put the individuals upon whose philosophy and outlook he counts most in general charge as a sort of clearing house while he is gone. An amusing story is going the rounds that Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is hurt that his name was not included in the group; he feels, it is hinted, that perhaps he has not been "radical" enough.

Mr. Richberg, who heads this body besides taking over a number of posts temporarily, formerly held by Mr. Frank C. Walker, is a lawyer of the progressive school, formerly of the University of Chicago track team, later of the Harvard law school, an erstwhile member of the Bull Moose Party and later the attorney for the railway brotherhoods. He is the best known labor lawyer in the country.

Mr. Ickes was at one time his law partner in Chicago. The Ickes-Richberg team are well represented now on the IEC. Among other things Mr. Richberg is a song writer and author of a couple of novels and a play. He was chosen as counsel for the NRA and after General Johnson was undoubtedly the strong man of that organization.

Eyes Are on Kennedy

The other most interesting appointments made by the President are those to the new Securities Commission. With the exception of Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, Boston-New York banker and speculator, this body seems to have been pretty well packed with grim and eagle-eyed watchdogs of the small investors' rights who will take no nonsense from "interests" or Wall Street.

Mr. Kennedy's appointment is a political one. He was a financial supporter of the President's preëlection campaign and a friend of "Jim" Roosevelt in Boston.

He is an agreeable young man who apparently gave very little thought to the need of ousting "pools" from Wall Street prior to his new chairmanship, for his name was exposed by Mr. Pecora, now a member of this same commission, as a participant in one of these very pools which are now outlawed. His relationship with other members of the commission will be of interest.

Zionists Ask League To Give Palestine Seat at Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5—A formal request that the League of Nations accord a seat in its councils to the "Jewish home land of Palestine" is today on its way to Geneva following the adoption of a resolution to that effect by the Zionist organization of America at its fifty-seventh annual convention here yesterday.

Mr. Elihu D. Stone of Boston, who was elected one of the vice-presidents of the organization and who sponsored the resolution, declared that "the establishmen tof the Jewish National Home has been legally assured by the League through the mandate for Palestine given to Great Britain."

"The Jewish problem is becoming increasingly the concern of the League," he continued. "It is only just that the Jews of Palestine, working to establish a commonwealth, shall have the opportunity to be heard in matters affecting their national destiny."

The 1000 delegates also called upon Great Britain to modify its restriction of immigration into Palestine so that greater numbers of Jewish refugees from Europe may find haven there.

For the first time, the American Zionist organization officially approved the boycott of German goods and services. A resolution expressed the hope "that the German people will speedily repudiate those forces and policies which have brought upon Germany the condemnation of the civilized world, and restore liberty, justice and tolerance for all."

Universal Service Urged as War Curb By Legion's Chief

ROANOKE, Va., July 5 (AP)—Mr. Edward A. Hayes, National Commander, in an Independence Day address yesterday termed the American Legion "a bulwark of protection to America against the communistic movement."

"In upholding the Constitution of the United States; in our constant warfare to counteract inroads of the radical Communist, the Legion is doing the thing for which it was organized," Commander Hayes said. "We are working to preserve for our children and for future generations the high ideals in representative government for which our forefathers and our comrades fought and died. Guard jealously the Constitution of the United States."

Commander Hayes said there was a widespread propaganda against military training in the schools and asserted that those who are misled into believing in disarmament can well subscribe to the principle of universal service as a preventive of war, adding that "This principle enacted into the basic law of our land would be notification to the world that the United States stood solidly united for defense."

Akron Scraps Old Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Antiquated English textbooks for Akron High School freshmen are out. Replacements of old books used for two decades are being made rapidly here, according to Mr. R. H. Waterhouse, superintendent of schools. Nearly 4000 students will thus study the latest theories and approved methods of composition and grammar when school opens in the fall.

Danes Join King and Mrs. Owen In Observing American 'Fourth'

Dedicate Lincoln Log Cabin in Rebild National Park Before 40,000—Forms Closer Link Between Two Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AALBORG, Denmark, July 5—Even here in the land of the vikings, thousand of miles from the New World, the Fourth of July means more than just a date on the calendar.

Yesterday at the Rebild National Park, an American national park incorporated under the laws of Illinois but situated not far from this scenic Jutland community, thousands of Danes, Americans, and Danish-Americans, 40,000 in all gathered to observe American Independence Day. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first such Fourth of July celebration held in the town of Aarhus in 1909.

King Christian himself graced the occasion with his presence at yesterday's event, the principal feature of which was the dedication of the Lincoln Log Cabin. This unique structure, built of logs from all parts of the United States, and containing objects illustrating early American pioneer life, was dedicated by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the gathering, said, "It seems singularly fitting . . . that the commemoration of this milestone in the progress of the American people . . . should find a sympathetic response in the land of the origin of many of my fellow-citizens."

Formal ceremonies accompanied the presentation of 16 flags of American states, which with 17 others already owned by the Rebild Park Board, will eventually form an avenue from the entrance to the park of the bowl where the celebrations are held.

In 1912 American citizens of Danish descent dedicated and deeded to the Danish Government, as a permanent symbol of their affection, this tract of virgin heather landscape. It was given on condition, accepted by the Government, that the land be conserved forever in its primitive state and that it be reserved for an American Independence Day celebration each July 4. The festival, it was provided, would be arranged by Americans only. Taking name after the Rebild Hills this lovely tract became the Rebild National Park, the only park of its kind outside American territory.

The Lincoln Log Cabin plan was conceived in 1930 by Dr. Max Henius of Chicago who saw the benefits of portraying to the residents of Denmark the sort of existence led by the Danish people who early came to the United States.

The city of Aalborg, which also arranged special events in observance of the occasion yesterday, has often been termed the "American town."

In conjunction with this exchange of cultural contacts between the two nations a movement is on foot to establish in Denmark an institution to collect and make available the archives of Danish immigration to America, and an American reference library.

The undertaking is in the hands of a committee which also plans to establish an American reference library, based on authentic information, and planned to cover all American forms of social activities, historical sources, as well as material on American economic and industrial affairs. This committee consists of Americans and Danes.

The institution will be situated in the estate of Sohngaardsholm in Aalborg. The property contains a manor house and beautiful park. It was deeded from the city to the Dan-America Archives Association.

Prominent Aalborg business men contributed to the work of renovating the manor house for library purposes. A private subscriber has given sufficient money to maintain the library for four years and other donations are coming in. So far more than 2500 books and manuscripts have been purchased.

The scope of the institution will embrace all activities in America by Danish immigrants and their descendants.

Ever since Leif Ericson, son of Eric the Red, discovered America, the Scandinavians have interested themselves in the western world. As early as 1642 two Danes had established themselves in New York. One was Jockum Petersen Knyster. He became a judge.

The other was Jonas Bronck. He bought a tract of 500 acres from the Indians. Today Bronck's estate is part of a pretty thickly populated neighborhood known as the Bronx. From that time on, Danes have been coming to the United States, and now they are found in every state.

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New Deal Tenets Repudiated By U.S. in '76, G.O.P. Head Says

Declaration of Independence, Fletcher Asserts, Denied Roosevelt Principle That Government Must Manage People's Own Affairs

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Republican Party, through its national chairman, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, last night accepted the New Deal as the issue in the fall elections.

Mr. Fletcher, in a nation-wide radio speech, asserted the New Deal was a proposition that had been "repudiated and overthrown" by the Declaration of Independence in 1776

"The Republican Party accepts the issue of the New Deal," he said, in announcing a drive for election of Republican congressmen to combat Administration policies. Asserting the broad issue in the approaching elections is the right of the people to govern themselves, Mr Fletcher added:

"In spite of lip service to Democratic ideals, the leaders of the party in power know in their hearts the New Deal is not democratic. It does not come from the people."

Reply to Roosevelt

Much of Mr. Fletcher's address was in the nature of a reply to President Roosevelt's "fireside talk" to the American people last week. He suggested the following as the reply of the average American to the President's inquiry as to whether he was better off today than a year ago:

"I am perhaps better off than last year, but when I see the vast sums expended and authorized to be expended by the Government I ask myself will I be better off when the tax bill comes in and how about my children and my children's children.

"My debts in so far as they have been assumed by the Government, that is, by the whole people, are less burdensome to me and in so far as the Government has postponed them they are less heavy for the moment.

"My bank account, if any, is more secure, but I am not sure how much my money is going to be worth when I come to need it.

"My working conditions are as good as ever, if not indeed better, but I am not sure how long my work will last when the Government stops making work.

Initiative Is Belittled

"My faith in my own individual future is not more firmly guaranteed because it no longer depends upon my own free efforts, but upon the regulatory schemes of the Government bureaucracy."

Referring briefly to the President's comparison between the administration program and the remodeling of the executive offices along present architectural lines, Mr. Fletcher replied:

"But it is not the outside of a public building which controls the thoughts and theories of those who work behind beautiful façades. A famous mosque in Constantinople was once a Christian church."

Mr. Fletcher said the fall elections would bring to a close "one of the most important political campaigns waged in this county since the foundation of our Government."

"As Lincoln said at Gettysburg in the midst of the Civil War," he added, "we are engaged in a contest to see whether democratic government can survive here."

Recalling that the Independence Resolution was adopted in Philadelphia, July 2, 1776, the Republican chairman said:

"The New Deal is government from above. It is based on the proposition that the people cannot manage their own affairs and that a government bureaucracy must manage for them. The proposition, after centuries of trial in Europe and its attempted transference to America, was repudiated and overthrown 158 years ago today."

Mr. Fletcher conceded the Republicans were entering the campaign under a handicap. Pointing to the broad power and the immense funds available to the Administration, he said "we can appreciate what they are doing to sell the New Deal to the American people or impose it upon them."

"Any government which gets into its hands the accumulated savings of its people," he added, "can by their expenditure create the illusion of prosperity, and provide temporary jobs for the unemployed. But this is entirely artificial. It does not, and cannot, form a solid foundation on which to rebuild our economic structure."

Points for Emphasis

Indicating some of the points which the Republicans will stress in the campaign, Mr. Fletcher cited the failure to settle the war debt problem, what he called "a miserable fiasco" at the London Economic Conference, and the absence of increased trade with Russia despite the recognition of the Soviet Government.

"The New Deal is now generously heaping invective upon everything which went before the advent of the new dispensation on March 4, 1933," he said, "and we are all told, now, that the principles of government, which made our great progress and prosperity possible, are no longer worth while.

"We believe that those principles are worth while and that the injustices and the inequalities which have developed can be cured and corrected without twisting and deforming our American institutions. We do not want to see these alphabetical bureaucratic agencies become permanent fixtures in our national political life.

"If the next Congress is not more self-respecting and conscious of its duties than the last they may easily become permanent. The Republican Party accepts the issue of the New Deal. It will seek to return to Congress enough members to oppose effectively these innovations. We believe we will be successful in this."

President Requested To Stop Construction Of More Battleships

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5 — Protesting against what they deemed a "premature" start in building of naval vessels by the United States, members of the Mid-West Institute of International Relations have sent a message to President Roosevelt, appealing for delay in actual building until a "future Congress specifically provides the funds for such building after public hearing and adequate debate."

Having heard no denial from the White House that President Roosevelt was allowing $40,000,000 of the appropriation in the Deficiency Act to be used for a start in naval building authorized under the Vinson bill, members of the institute now studying problems of preventing future wars, were aroused to make their dissatisfaction known to the President.

Institute members pointed out to the President that the reported naval expenditure appeared to them to be an "unnecessary, unjustifiable and unwarranted expenditure of borrowed public funds at a time when these funds are so much needed for relief projects."

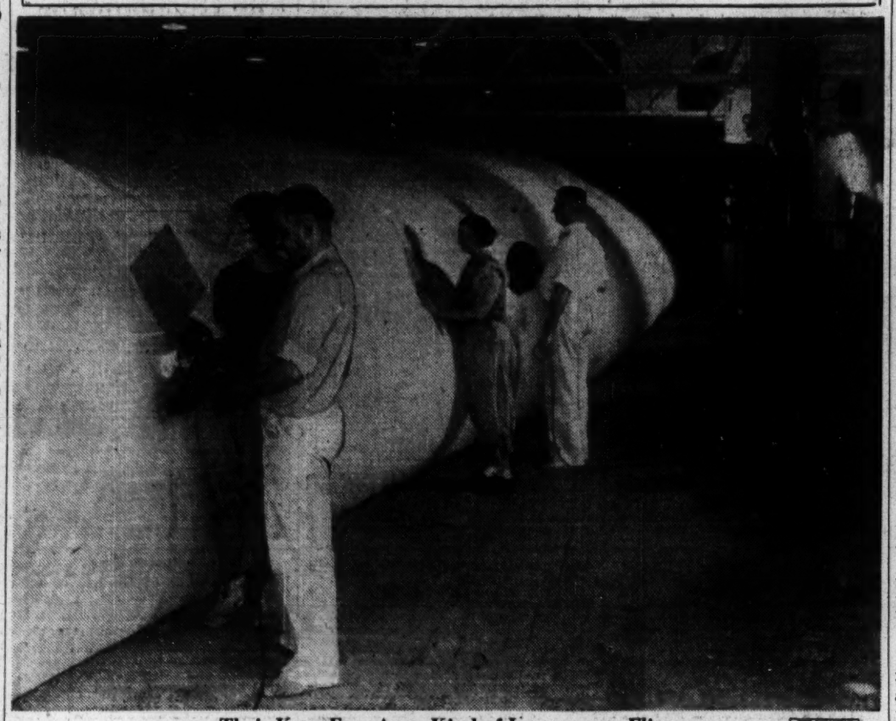
In the discussion which preceded the drawing up of the statement to the President, Miss Dorothy Detzer, national executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, told members of the institute that she thought public opinion had been so strongly against the building up of the navy that the President did not want to allow open debate on any appropriations for the Vinson bill in Congress this spring.

"It is the conviction of many of us in Washington," Miss Detzer continued, "that to avoid open debate in Congress, the President has used this indirect method of getting appropriations for the beginning of the building of the new Vinson navy by using funds supplied in the deficiency measure which was authorized during the final days of Congress."

Cotton Drilled In

Delinted cotton seed was planted with wheat drills on the acreage of Mr. W. E. McLaughlin of Ralls, Texas.

Ground Work for Stratosphere Flight



Their Keen Eyes Are a Kind of Insurance to Fliers

Workers at Akron Inspecting the Partially Inflated Envelope of the Balloon With Which Captain Stevens and Major Kepner Will Attempt a Flight Into the Stratosphere Sometime in July From South Dakota's Black Hills. The Workers Carry Strong Lights to Scrutinize the Fabric Closely for Imperfections and Tears. They Wear Rubber-Soled Shoes or Sneakers to Inspect It on the Inside.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Lambs Need Shearing?

Possibility developed today that the courts will be asked to invalidate the emergency preamble affixed to the pari-mutuel betting bill passed this session by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. Clarence A. Barnes, an attorney active in opposing the measure, is working on this phase of the issue and believes there would be an excellent case to present to the courts.

The emergency preamble, technically is a device whereby an important law may become operative immediately rather than in 90 days as provided for normal bills. The justification for such a preamble is that a pressing emergency actually exists.

No Betting 'Emergency'

Mr. Barnes in this instance contends that no stretch of the imagination could conceive of an emergency that demands the immediate operation of a gambling bill. It is generally believed that the Legislature, foreseeing a referendum demanding the suspension of the law, affixed the preamble as a piece of strategy to forestall suspension. Such use of the emergency preamble is an obvious perversion of its legitimate use, and it is highly possible the present instance may yield a precedent that will govern and restrict the application of the preamble in the future.

Had the preamble not been affixed and had a referendum obtained suspension of the law, the Attorney-General's office explained that parimutuel betting might not have had a chance of becoming legal until 1938.

Local Option Only

As the situation exists today, a pari-mutuel betting bill has been passed and it will become operative in those counties which so vote. The reference to county action as a referendum is technically incorrect; the action to be taken by the county is actually one of acceptance or local option; just as, under the liquor law, cities elect to legalize or not to legalize the sale of liquor within their borders.

Between the law and its operation intervenes the prospect of a statewide referendum on the issue next November. Mr. Barnes is waiting to ascertain what action Mr. Godfrey Cabot, Boston citizen, who led the fight against the bill, desires to take. Mr. Cabot is in West Virginia until next Monday.

Count on Rural Vote

The machinery of the referendum can be started by the filing of 10 names within 30 days after the law is passed. Provided these are obtained, 90 days remain for the addition of 10,000 names, which once obtained constitute an initiative petition for a referendum. If this petition is procured, the broad question of whether or not there will be any betting will be placed on the ballot side by side with the question of county acceptance. If the citizens vote no in the referendum, the whole betting bill will be out, and the county acceptance will be ignored.

Mr. Barnes believes there is excellent prospect of engendering sufficient opposition to the bill to obtain the necessary names on the petition. The clergy and the Grange could probably be relied upon to support such a petition. It is also believed that in a state-wide referendum, the rural sections would contribute the votes necessary to defeat the measure.

Wanted: a Neutral

The departure of Labor Commissioner Smith for federal fields has caused consternation in the camps of Progressives, labor leaders, industry and politicians.

All would like to name the new Commissioner of Labor and Industry. Labor would like Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; a faction among the employers, it is reported, would like Mr. Manfred Bowditch, former employee of the General Electric Company and newly-appointed head of the Division of Occupational Hygiene. And of course the politicians would like to do the naming.

The final choice is with Governor Ely, who will be subjected to plenty of pressure from the various groups. Many persons, however, have deplored efforts of interested factions to get control of this department, and have pointed out that an impartial man or woman who will bridge the gap between labor and capital is needed. Hence neither labor nor capital should name Mr. Smith's successor.

There is danger also in a purely political appointment. The Legislature in passing a mandatory minimum wage law and in continuing the Interstate Compacts Commission has increased the powers and scope of the department. Consequently, it is highly important that a man of more than ordinary political fiber be procured for the position. With the broadening of the work of this department and with the growing importance of congenial employer- employee relationship, it is essential that this department shall not become a payoff for political service, or a sphere of influence for capital or labor.

In some quarters the name of Mr. David Nile, head of the state NRA adjustment board, has been mentioned. Insulated from much of the pressure, Governor Ely at his Westfield home, may make a highly independent and wise choice. At all events the truth will probably be out this Wednesday.

Maker of Phrases

Mr. R. M. Washburn, Republican convention nominee for the United States Senate, apparently intends to vanquish Senator Walsh with phrases. After four weeks, Mr. Washburn, that politico-humorist and journalist, topped up with this one:

"In his attitude toward the President, Mr. Walsh has become 'Thermos Bottle Dave,' for he is warm on the outside and cold on the inside."

Perhaps Mr. Washburn has in mind the havoc caused by Al Smith when in his Boston speech he referred to Senator Moses of New Hampshire as Hawkshaw the Detective. The effect was devastating but history does not always repeat itself.

Milk Not Yet Spilled

Widespread hostility to the bill establishing a price-fixing milk control board found tangible expression today in a repeal petition filed with the Secretary of State. There were 20 names affixed to the petition and if 10,000 more are procured within 90 days, the people will have still another subject to decide at the polls in November—namely, whether or not the milk bill shall be repealed.

The measure was thrust into operation because Governor Ely affixed an emergency preamble to it. Surprise has not yet subsided over the fact that the Governor apparently reversed his stand on the issue overnight. He was quoted as declaring he would veto any bill giving to a board power to fix the retail price of milk. But he did no such thing.

Defeat for 'Chains'

The bill appears to be a victory for the milk dealers or large dairies and a defeat for the chain stores selling milk on a cash and carry basis. Hitherto the chain stores have enjoyed a price differential of about 2 cents a quart, giving them an advantage in the market. Potentially the new board could fix prices in such a way that the differential enjoyed by the chain stores would be entirely wiped out.

The type of administration under this bill depends upon the personnel of the board; it might conceivably operate to serve the interests of some private profit-seeking group or to serve the interests of the public and the farmer. Honest, capable men would prove the solvent of all abuses that threaten.

Ralph M. Blagden

Women Workers Helping to Make Largest Balloon

"To sit on a cushion and sew a fine seam" may have been the height of accomplishment of Milady of Yore, but a certain group of young women in Akron, Ohio, have the job of finding seams and sealing them with cement. They comprise a group of workers on what is said to be the largest balloon ever built—the 300,000 cubic foot bag which Capt. A. W. Stevens and Maj. William E. Kepner will use on their stratospheric flight some time this month, from the Black Hills of South Dakota straight up. Construction of the bag was recently finished.

In the balloon room of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation at Akron these women have spent hours going over the balloon fabric with strong lights to detect weak spots or tears in the cloth and cementing the seams. They wear rubber-soled shoes or tie cloths over their stockings in order to inspect the fabric of the bag on the inside.

Young women have become pilots and air stewardesses but this group is reported to be as excited over the probable results of the flight as any real aviation enthusiast, though they are only taking an indirect part.

Plane Made in Los Angeles Goes to Kingsford-Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian aviator, accepted delivery on a new low-wing monoplane from a local factory here recently, and supervised loading of the ship aboard the trans-Pacific liner Monterey before sailing from here.

The airplane is to be entered in the MacRobertson London-to-Australia international race scheduled to be held in October. It is powered with a Pratt & Whitney Wasp motor of 550 horsepower, and has a cruising radius of 3500 miles. Sir Charles, who established the speed record for the London-to-Melbourne course in 1930 when he completed the 12,000-mile flight in 10½ days, plans a test flight over the MacRobertson course, in a series of short jumps.

Manitoba Has Record In Reduced Drunkenness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Establishing a new low record, convictions in Manitoba for drunkenness during 1933 were 1023, the lowest figure for this offence since 1902. This information was contained in the annual report on liquor law enforcement presented to the Legislature by Mr. W. J. Major, attorney-general.

Another interesting figure of the report was that convictions for violations of the liquor control act in 1933 were lowest since the passing of the act. It cost less, also, to enforce the act last year than at any time since its enactment. These costs were reduced from the $63,811 of 1932 to $24,475 in 1933. The amount estimated as required for enforcement was $150,000.

America Urged To Keep Heritage Of Civic Liberty

Loss of Freedom Held Price of Socialization, Judge Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Serving as a coat of mail to protect democratic institutions, the tradition of liberty common to English-speaking peoples today wards off dangerous social revolution in the United States.

This was the message brought by Judge Leon R. Yankwich of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, to the People's Foundation for Education in Civics during its Friday meeting at the Clifton Cafeteria here recently. Judge Yankwich spoke on "The Nature of Our Constitutional Freedom and Its Preservation."

In the face of a widening scope of governmental activities, he declared, the political salvation of America lies in adhering to the doctrines of limited state sovereignty embodied in the Bill of Rights and originating in the Magna Charta.

Freedom Discussed

The tendency in the opposite direction, toward the Oriental type of state, which is now prevalent throughout the world, Judge Yankwich condemned as dangerous to human progress and security.

"Majorities may surrender liberty for the sake of an illusory equality," he asserted; "but the only salvation for humanity is to limit the power of the state to the end that individual freedom and progress may be assured. The 'mob thought' is dangerous to liberty, and the loss of liberty is too high a price to pay for material well-being, even if it can be attained. Those who have a birthright of freedom will not pay it."

Freedom of speech is one of the principal guarantees of freedom from dictatorships in America, according to Judge Yankwich. Regardless of social changes or reforms that are adopted, if the population is free to express its opinion and do as it wishes, the forces of revolution could not travel far, he believes.

Social Changes Evident

Processes of socialization under way in the United States today were characterized as only a delayed experience common to all highly industrialized countries of the world. The only difference between the revolution of processes being accomplished in the United States and that in Europe is that America is taking her reform in one dose, the judge declared.

He discounted the enthusiasm of both American Communists and American Nazis as far more avid than their European counterparts. The efforts of such minorities are not dangerous to the United States if the rights of personal liberty are maintained, Judge Yankwich concluded.

Louisville Milk Men Win Against NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5—The New Deal, once before checked by a Kentucky federal court decision which held that the NRA had no constitutional right to regulate coal mining, encountered another obstruction in the same court Monday, when Judge Benson W. Hough of Columbus, Ohio, temporarily sitting, declared that the AAA has no right to impose licenses upon commodity dealers whose business is purely intrastate.

Judge Hough's decision granted 13 dairy companies in the Louisville milkshed a temporary injunction restraining the AAA from imposing penalties for violations of the licensing provisions.

The decision follows the lines of that of Judge Charles I. Dawson of Louisville in the coal mines case. Western Kentucky coal mines are now operating without regard to the coal code.

Safe, Sane Fourth in Boston

Cape Finds Business Better

Ultra-Short Waves Hop Bay

(Continued from Page 1)

he doesn't want the subject mentioned again.

A Close Squeeze

If the walking public ever gets a chance to inspect the new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel it looks as if part of the riding public would have to put on the brakes and keep them on for an hour or so.

Mayor Mansfield suggested the other day that the city's few remaining pedestrians might like to see what the inside of a tunnel looks like. He urged they be allowed to file along the cat-walk on one side of the traffic lane. But Tunnel Supervisor James H. Sexton doesn't see how it can be done. The catwalk is only 2½ feet wide, he points out, hardly room enough for two people, especially when one of them is a burly police officer directing motor traffic.

He says perhaps some "quiet Sunday afternoon" the tunnel could be closed to motor traffic and turned over for an hour or so to curious pedestrians. He can't see any other way, though, to carry out the Mayor's plan.

Polluted but Safe

Although the water at Boston's fast-becoming-famous Carson Beach is "slightly polluted, as is all Boston Harbor water," it is not dangerous for swimming or bathing.

Last week two South Boston City Councilors protested "unsanitary conditions" at the beach, an almost perennial complaint. Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, Public Health Commissioner thereupon had an inspection made. He found bags containing "old food" tossed in an adjoining creek, broke with the incoming tide and were washed onto the beach. He also found "some broken bottles," were thrown in the creek.

Conditions, though, he says, "are of the same quality that has existed for five years."

Up a Notch

Some weeks ago Mayor Mansfield dropped out of town for a few days' rest but forgot to tell anyone at City Hall about it. City Council President John F. Dowd, whose job it is to fill the Mayor's chair when the Mayor is away, was unaware of the chief's excursion, left town himself. Boston was without a Mayor for a day or so. Not so today as Mr. Mansfield quits the city for Cape Cod Mr. Dowd has his official notification and will move up a notch until next Tuesday.

Jobs

National Guard Vacation

Suppose a man is a member of the National Guard—and also depends on an ERA job for his support: there will be no conflict, ERA Administrator Joseph P. Carney, reports. Those National Guard members now on ERA pay rolls, he announces, will be permitted to attend their annual tour of camp duty without in any manner having their status back at home affected. On returning from camp, he says, they will be reinstated in their ERA jobs subject to the same qualifications existing as when originally employed. A profitable summer vacation is assured loyal ERA toilers.

WE INSIST ON QUALITY

$2,500 in PRIZES for this SIMPLE CONTEST

LETTERS of 150 Words "WHY I LIKE Waldorf"

Frankly . . . I am amazed at the number of letters I have received . . .

FROM PEOPLE IN ALL walks of life . . . housewives, office people, taxi drivers, college professors, policemen, salesmen, electricians and those in many other gainful occupations, letters poured into my office all during the month of June.

• And they are good letters, every one of them . . . showing much thought and an astounding amount of intimate knowledge and information about Waldorf restaurants.

• We are now starting in on the second month of this three month contest, which is giving me a wealth of valuable information and opinions about Waldorf food and service. I anticipate an even greater number of letters, and still more suggestions which are a tremendous help.

• So I suggest that you ask any Waldorf cashier for an entry blank. Write me your opinions in a short letter of 150 words.

• One of those major prizes would come in handy, around the middle of September!

J. J. Curry
PRESIDENT.

Rules of the Letter Contest . . .

1. Assemble your ideas carefully and in 150 words, or less, put them down on a single sheet of paper.
2. Write, or typewrite, on one side of the paper only.
3. The contest shall run during June, July and August 1934. Manuscripts bearing a postmark of a later date than August 31st will not be accepted.
4. The decision of the judges shall be final. Judges will give major consideration to subject matter.
5. All letters shall become the absolute property of the Waldorf System Incorporated.
6. Winners of the Contest shall be announced September 15th.
7. Anyone is eligible for this contest . . . except employees of the Waldorf System Incorporated, or subsidiary companies, their advertising councillors or anyone connected with these companies, in any capacity. There is no limit to number of letters contestants may send in . . . although a separate entry blank will be necessary for each letter.
8. Mail all letters to . . .

PRESIDENT
Waldorf System Incorporated
Letter Contest
169 High Street, Boston, Mass.

9. Be sure to mark plainly your full name and address.

Get Your Entry Blank From Any Waldorf Cashier

The Prizes

1st prize	$500.00
2nd prize	250.00
3rd prize	200.00
4th prize	150.00
5th prize	100.00
6th prize	50.00
7th prize	50.00
8th prize	50.00
9th to 16th	25.00
17th to 46th	10.00
47th to 96th	5.00
97th to 196th	2.00
197th to 396th	1.00

The Judges

GEORGE MacKINNON, Columnist, Boston Record
ALBERT E. STARR, Staff, Springfield Newspapers
JULIEN J. SCHWARZ, Staff, Albany Times-Union
CHARLOTTE WALWRATH, Women's Editor, Rochester Journal
THOMAS J. MILLS, Staff, Worcester Telegram-Gazette

Waldorf

AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Store-wide, price-slashing markdowns in Slattery's

Summer Clearance Sale!

Here Are a Few Typical Values:

Dresses — misses' and women's

14 Afternoon dresses, were $39.75 to $49.75 ..... $18
35 Dresses and ensembles, were $29.75 to $39.75 ..... $11
22 Misses' sports dresses, were $7.95 ..... $2
6 Misses' and women's dresses, were $16.75 to $22.75 ..... $7.95

Lingerie — 3rd floor

75 Chemises, satin and crepe, were $3 and $3.95 ..... $1.95
30 Silk crepe nightgowns, were $3 ..... $1.69

Accessories — street floor

104 Bags, white and dark, were $2.25 to $3 ..... $1.65
200 Gloves, kid or lambskin, were $1.95 to $3.95 ..... $1.35
200 pcs. Jewelry, wide variety, were $1 to $3 ..... 49c
30 Dark hats, were $7.50 to $10.50 ..... $3

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

NRA WE DO OUR PART

NEW . . . This unique product—with ONLY MILK added—makes all hot breads—each TRUE-FLAVORED and delicious

RUMFORD BAKES-ALL Just add milk or water

RUMFORD BAKES-ALL

Just add Milk or Water to make Biscuits · Waffles Hot Breads · Pancakes

VALUABLE PREMIUM COUPON IN EACH PACKAGE

Practical Amity In World Affairs Urged by Wilson

Too Much Sentiment Exists, Harvard Professor Tells Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 5—There is far too much of sentimentality and not enough of practicality in the teaching of international affairs in public and private schools of the world, Dr. Howard E. Wilson, assistant professor of education, Harvard University, declared in an address before the third annual New England Institute of International Relations which closes here today.

"Whether or not one accepts the ethical ideal of world brotherhood and the roseate dream of the millennium of friendly peace," Dr. Wilson asserted, "education on international relations finds adequate sanction in the frightening materialism of immediate necessity."

The speaker said that the emphasis, especially in elementary schools, on friendliness toward other people as an abstract and isolated virtue, is hardly likely to endure in pupils who see all about them self-interest as the dominant motive of action among both men and nations.

Costs Deter War

Dr. Wilson stated that friendliness toward other groups, tolerance, kindliness—when really effective in human conduct—are likely to find their ultimate sanction in an intelligent and cooperative self-interest rather than in self-sacrifice.

"People generally," he continued, "will be more inclined to avoid war because it costs them bitterly than because they ought not to fight. They are likely to support international cooperation more ardently because it is the only way to preserve nationalism itself than because of a vague emotional bias in favor of the brotherhood of man."

The effective ideals which have stirred the hearts of men through 50 centuries of time, the institute students were told, are the products of a "transcendent realism, lifted above gross materialism and merely wishful thinking."

Dr. Wilson said that without meaning to deny the impelling power of ideals or the educational significance of principles of ethics, it yet seems that a "more realistic emphasis on intelligent self-interest and national interest is the strongest foundation on which education for international relations can rest."

Expounding his opinions as to how peace education may most effectively be advanced in schools of the world, the Harvard educator declared that perhaps the greatest need is to tell the truth about war.

The pathway to peace does not lie in making pupils ignorant of war, he pointed out. Military history is a social reality which cannot be ignored. And in this connection "we should by no means leave out the startling revelations which have been made recently concerning the activities of munitions makers in the causing and the fighting of wars," he reminded the institute students.

War Belittled

Facts of war, however, he continued, should not be over-emphasized in the curriculum. War, he said, is the sign of failure in international relations and the constructive achievements should be emphasized more than the thwartings of group life.

"For every problem solved, or unsolved, by war, there are in the modern world hundreds of problems solved by peaceful and constructive agencies of international intercourse," Dr. Wilson told the institute.

Pupils go through school, he stated, with only a fleeting glance at the real accomplishments of arbitration and compromise in the settlement of international disputes. How wars are avoided needs at least as much attention as how wars are fought.

In closing, Dr. Wilson urged that in connection with discussion in schools on the fruits of international peace, more should be done to make pupils conscious of the inordinate difficulties of handling international problems successfully.

National Character a Bogey

Last night at the last of the institute's series of public lectures held in Alumnæ Hall, Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, associate professor of government, Harvard University, discussed the subject, "National Character and International Relations," before a gathering of more than 500.

He called national character a "bogey" and stated that there is no such thing as a "typical American," "typical German" or a "typical Frenchman."

"Belief in national character," Dr. Friedrich declared, "is an idea which exerts a pernicious influence upon international relations. The study of individual character is so much in its infancy that character of large groups such as modern nations is obviously beyond the pale of rational or scientific comprehension."

Characteristics Study Urged

The speaker urged that instead of national character "we should study national characteristics." He pointed out how discipline as a characteristic of the Germans has been shown to be the result of a certain form of training. This, he said, disappeared when the training aspect disappeared.

He stressed the point that when international disturbances and conflicts occur, the human actions rather than the action of the country involved should be seen. Inquiry into the underlying condition and cause of disputes and disagreements is an absolute essential in the promotion of better international relations, he said.

The American Friends Service Committee, under whose sponsorship the institute has been conducted, reports as the 135 students wend their way homeward to all parts of the country, that plans are already under way for another institute next year with the possibility that several new peace schools will be established in various parts of the United States.

To Appear at Westport

Jean Arthur

Motion Picture Star, in "The Bride of Torozko," at the Country Playhouse.

Summer Theaters

This Week-End—The Marshfield Players under the direction of Arthur Holman will open their season tonight at the Marshfield Hills Summer Theater with "The Young Idea," by Noel Coward. Melvin Fox, of Eva Le Galienne's company, is the star. Performances are given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8:30. This makes the second of Boston's near-by summer groups, the first being at Cohasset, where "Her Master's Voice" is finishing the first week.

"Brittle Heaven," by Vincent York and Frederick J. Pohl, is being performed by the Lakewood Players at Skowhegan, Maine. Bostonians may remember the brief try-out of this delightful little play last fall. Since then, it has undergone considerable re-writing. Melville Burke is directing, and Jessie Royce Landis plays the Emily Dickinson rôle.

The Beach Theater at West Falmouth and the Peterborough Dramatic Festivals (Peterborough, N. H.) joined the summer theater caravan last night, the former with "Art and Mrs. Bottle," by Benn W. Levy, and the latter with "Her Master's Voice," the Clare Kummer comedy. . . . Lawrence Langner's Country Playhouse (Westport, Conn.) is finishing its 10-da engagement of "The Chimes of Corneville," adapted by Arthur Guiterman from the 1877 operetta of Planquette.

Other attractions this week-end include:

Dennis: "The Pursuit of Happiness," Broadway comedy hit, at Raymond Moore's Cape Playhouse.

Provincetown: "Candle-Light," the P. G. Wodehouse comedy, Wharf Theater.

Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard—"The Curtain Rises," by B. M. Kaye under the diction of Phidelah Rice, Rice Playhouse.

Madison, Conn.: "Good Bye Again," Comedy hit, presented by the Jitney Players under the direction of Alice Cheney.

Tamworth, N. H.: "Passing 'Brompton Road," new to America, presented by the Barnstormers. Note performance schedule: Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; Holderness, Tuesday; Franconia, Wednesday; Conway, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Ogunquit, Maine: "The Curtain Rises," with Florence Williams, Russel Gleason and Daisy Atherton.

Next Week—"Tight Britches," announced as an exciting and humorous tale of the folk in the Great Smoky region in North Carolina, will have its world premier at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth, on July 9. Written by John Tainter Foote in collaboration with Hubert Hayes, the play is being given a preliminary showing before its production at the Avon Theater, New York, by Lawrence Rivers, Inc. It will also be seen at Westport, Conn., later on. The cast includes Jean Dixon, Joanna Roos, Shepperd Strudwick, William Ingersoll and John Miltern.

The Forty-Niners, a Yale group who are doing a series of revivals at Whitefield, N. H., this summer, open their season on July 13 with "The Two Orphans," melodrama of another decade. . . . A new play, "My Wife's Husband" is to be tried out at the Wharf Theater, Provincetown, beginning Monday. . . . "Ten Minute Alibi" is the opening attraction of an eight weeks' season at the fashionable Casino Theater, Newport, R. I., on July 10.

* * *

Here and There—Maude Adams is presenting her own version of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at least twice this summer. The first performance is at the Ogunquit Playhouse (Ogunquit, Maine) on July 16, and the second at the Oceanside Theater (Magnolia, Mass.) on July 25. . . . The Lakewood Players announce that financially speaking their opening week this year was the third best in the history of the organization. The only two exceeding it were '29 and '30. . . . Howard Inches, manager of the Peterborough Dramatic Festivals, is instituting an apprentice group this year under the direction of Alfred R. Tobey. The young actors take no actual rôles but understudy all parts, assist in technical details and do classwork.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight, with a possible local shower; Friday fair; slight temperature change; gentle variable winds, mostly northerly.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers tonight; Friday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Local showers tonight; Friday generally fair; slightly warmer in north portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: General to moderate shifting winds, becoming northerly, and mostly overcast weather; probably showers tonight; Friday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	80	New Orleans	80	90
Bermuda	82	88	New York	78	82
Chicago	74	84	Norfolk, Va.	78	88
Denver	58	76	Philadelphia	74	88
Helena, Mont.	52	74	St. Louis	80	100
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Paul	64	90
Kansas City	86	106	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	78	90
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—9 a. m. July 5.
B—Maximum July 4.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:22 p. m., Friday 7:56 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

Faster Express To Help Americas Rebuild Trade

Airway and Rail Agency Plan Door Delivery to 30 Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—A new era in expanding trade between the United States and Central and South America will be opened on Aug. 1, when a direct door-to-door express service between 23,000 American depots of the Railway Express Agency and 150 cities to the south served by Pan American Airways will cut to a fraction the time now consumed by express shipments.

The agreement establishing the new service was completed by the two companies here July 2 after three years of negotiations with 30 Central and South American governments.

Faced with interminable delays caused by many invoices, bills of lading and customs inspections, the governments have slashed red tape by creating a single document, called the Pan American "Airway-bill," which will expedite the new type of shipment directly to its destination.

New Laws Enacted

Executive decrees have been issued, old laws modified and new legislation enacted by the many governments involved, to prepare the right of way for the "airway-bill."

"Express formerly held up for weeks and even months," Mr. J. T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, said, "will now pass through the customs of these countries as fast as the luggage of passengers—in 12 hours or less."

Merchandise will be delivered to any commercial center on the Caribbean with two days and a half, he added, and to the most distant capitol of South America within seven days from the United States.

Speed Is Sales Factor

Informed opinion in export circles here holds that the trade effect of this new airway bill and of the combination of railway express and airway service will be far-reaching. The 30 countries south of the United States included in the new system contribute $2,000,000,000 to American trade in normal times, it was said.

Since reliability and speed in shipment are of the first importance in getting orders in foreign trade, merchants said, the elimination of delays will be potent selling argument for American traders in their efforts to regain their share of the southern markets.

Alumni in Mexico Plan Group to Better American Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A call for the first inter-American alumni convention at which would be formed an Inter-American Alumni Congress or Association, has been issued by Mr. Fernando Cuesta Soto, University of California Alumni association representative in Mexico.

Mr. Soto, 1930 graduate of the California institution and at present an advanced law student in the University of Mexico, was delegate of the Ibero-American Student Confederation at the continental convention of student organizations in Costa Rica.

In issuing the call he points out that in Mexico City there are several thousand graduates of different universities and colleges who have much in common but have not organized into individual alumni groups because of reduced numbers.

Mr. Soto finds among other things that "the prejudice and friction among the American peoples is to be attributed to the fact that no effort has been made to stimulate the spirit of reciprocal and social cooperation through a sincere and honest application of knowledge, on the part of our cultural leaders to the solution of our internal and external problems which aggravate our present life.

He proposes the fraternal organization of the American college graduates into a compact body cooperating towards the betterment of inter-American relations.

Melbourne Greeting Radioed by Marconi

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Talking over the radiophone from Rome, the Marchese Marconi exchanged greetings with the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Mr. H. Gengoult Smith, and officially opened the annual radio show in the Town Hall. The conversation was amplified so that it could be heard by a large audience.

"I have much pleasure in greeting you from Rome," said Signor Marconi. "My wife and I are looking forward with great pleasure to our forthcoming visit to Australia as the guests of your Government.

"Sixteen years ago I had the privilege of arranging transmission of the first direct wireless messages from England to Australia from my high-power station in Wales, and it is almost 10 years since I sent the first human voice from my station at Poldhu, Cornwall, to Australia."

Orchestra to Resume Concerts in Pasture

WESTON, Conn., July 5 (AP)—The orchestral concerts which last year enlivened Mr. Nikolai Sokoloff's back pasture begin again tomorrow night, weather permitting.

Concerts will be played for six weeks, on Tuesday and Friday nights. The orchestra is the same Mr. Sokoloff conducted in a series of concerts last winter in New York. It will come to Weston in busses from New York on concert nights. Last summer the concerts drew thousands from every corner of the United States and a very impressive list of foreign lands. Weston is seven miles north of Westport.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N E. Agriculture	Meredith Wilson &	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program..
5:15	Monitor Views News..	his orchestra....	Philadelp'a game.	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tales of Courage..	"Jack Armstrong",	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat..	Yankee Singers....	CBS dance music.
6:00	Irish Minstrels.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS ensemble.....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	Negro quartet.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program....	popular program..	Talk; dance music
7:00	To be announced.....	NBC soloists; talk.	CBS soloist; orch..	Report; news.....
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch..	Gene and Glenn...	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	NBC dance music.....	After Dinner Revue	Song Album.....	Hill Billy Girls....
7:45	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	"Grits and Gravy,"	Vallee Orchestra;	Evan Evans; orch..	Brookline outdoor
8:15	southern sketch.....	Beatrice Lillie;	Easy Aces, sketch..	symphony concert,
8:30	Dean Archer, talk....	McIntyre & Heath;	Philadelphia Sum-	Dean Road, Will
8:45	EdmondBoucher,basso	Cliff Edwards.....	mer Concert, Rob-	Dodge, conductor.
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	in Hood Dell, A.	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Show Boat Hour:	Smallens, conduc.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	soloists; skit and	Warnow Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	man and his Band..	orchestra	vocal soloists.....	Baseball; news....
10:00	NBC Artists Revue:	Paul Whiteman's	Paul Tremaine &	"Conflict," sketch.
10:15	soloists; orch.....	Music Hall; Deems	his orchestra.....	To be announced,
10:30	"Inside Looking Out,"	Taylor; guest so-	Local dance music.	from network.....
10:45	prison drama.....	loists	Sport reports.....	Fray-Braggiotti ...
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	Local dance music....	News; dance music	ice; Reggie	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Guy Lombardo	Fred Berrens and	Childs's Orchestra	Sign off.....
11:45	and his orchestra...	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
12:45 WNAC, Wimbledon tennis matches, reported from England.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WEEI, Maria's Matinee: Lanny Ross; Mary Lou; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Philadelphia game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "A Résumé of the 73rd Congress," Col. Louis McHenry Howe; Countess Olga Albani, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Boston Opera Club Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal, soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; vocal group, orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Johnny Green's "In the Modern Manner"; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Stories That Should Be Told," Fulton Oursler, editor.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Crime Conscious," from Chicago.
10:30 WNAC, Spotlight Revue: Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Frank Crumit; Parker Fennelly; Everett Marshall; Eight Gentlemen from Milwaukee; orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "Wings," George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.
10:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Eric Delamarter, conductor.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingston; Frank Parker; orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

The Glorious Fourth—After weeks of initial sputterings and minor explosions, after reams of paper had been consumed in writing Independence Day speeches, after countless cans of polish had been used shining up band instruments—the annual observance of American Independence was held yesterday.

We remember the days when, as youngsters, we managed to coax the munificent sum of 25 cents out of the parental pocket for the first batch of armaments. These were generally used for scientific purposes—blasting out roots of grass, observing the height to which tin cans might be blown or merely noting the increase in reverberations which a convenient manhole provided. Easily three weeks before the Fourth, dispensers of explosive delights began doing business. It wasn't until a number of years later that we realized just how long ahead they did start.

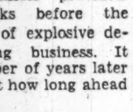
Checking up to ascertain the law about these things in Boston, we found that a city ordinance allows the sale of fireworks between June 10 and July 10. But actual firing—a confession of our youthful guilt, alas—is permitted only on July 4. If one lives in Charlestown, June 17 is also a legal day. So the extra celebrations may be laid to the patience of neighbors and the indulgence of the local constabulary.

We talked to a fireworks manufacturer the other day. It seems that this year wasn't up to normal, fireworks being a luxury article. But business was a bit better than last year. The National Fireworks people are the largest manufacturers in this country, doing well over 50 per cent of all the fireworks business. Fireworks manufacturers don't depend on this alone, though. Railroad dynamite caps, airplane flares and various other industrial explosives absorb part of the output. Then there are the Christmas and other winter fireworks displays throughout the South. But if it weren't for the Fourth, the manufacturers would propably have to be subsidized by the Government.

Incidentally, what is said to be the largest fireworks factory in the world is at West Hanover.

* * *

Peace Caravan—With a high purpose and a second-hand Ford, Lewis Dexter of Belmont and Henry Reese of Los Angeles, Calif., are starting this week on an all summer peace tour of Massachusetts. These young men volunteer their services and receive expenses to travel about gathering signatures for the League of Nations Association petition which is being circulated through the United States.



The purpose of the message, addressed to President Roosevelt, is to: "Urge that the United States reinforce the League's contribution to peace by stating the terms under which full membership would be possible; and by appointing in the meantime an official diplomatic representative to the League of Nations to participate in its deliberations."

The national goal is 1,000,000 signatures, of which Massachusetts' share is 40,000. The Bay State is now sixth in the list, with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and California leading five. The sponsors of the petition, far from feeling that peace interest is dying out, consider the general and inevitable growth of international relations where America is concerned makes this a good time to strike with the peace message.

The students will speak before church groups and other gatherings and do as much barnstorming as possible. Their tour ends with the beginning of school next fall.

* * *

Art Appreciation—We were strolling casually through the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the other day. Ahead of us was a group of young people. One girl especially called herself to our attention. She was really enthusiastic about the paintings and she was explaining them to her friends as they walked along.

Seizing the opportunity of gaining a little knowledge about Italian primitives, we followed at a respectable distance. The appreciation continued.

"There," said the young woman, pointing possibly to a Duccio, "that's good! It has balance. You see, there's a figure in the middle and one on either side."

Only slightly staggered at hearing balance so easily mastered, we continued to follow and listen. When we got to the next room, the eye of our instructor swept the walls.

"No," she said, disposing of them with a wave of her hand, "I can't tell you anything about *those*. I just don't know anything about *those*."

* * *

Camp Trek—Standing in the South Station the other day, we saw a boisterous group of youngsters, uniform caps on their heads and bands to match on their arms, pushing and shoving one another into a Pullman car. We began wondering about camps and that sort of thing and managed to dig up a few statistics. Though we always realized that New England was an A-1 vacation spot, we must admit the figures astounded us a bit.

In the first place, New England is a regular mecca for camp-minded children or their parents. It contains 80 per cent of the private camps in the country. Reveille will sound in 791 camps each morning when the season is in full swing. Of this number, 515 are private and 276 are "organizational"—meaning Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., etc. Most of them start about June 30 and finish up before Labor Day.

Mr. Maddux of the New England Council, official boosting organization, knows all about the number of visitors to this part of the country, how long they stay and how much they spend. He said that there would be about 30,000 boy and girl campers this year. This is 15 per cent above 1933 or about a good average year. The estimate is reached by multiplying the number of camps by 40, a conservative average, says Mr. Maddux, on account of the large number of boys and girls at the organization camps.

Fewer Fatalities Mar Independence Day

By the Associated Press

America celebrated its 158th birthday anniversary in the sanest manner in recent years, with the lowest number of deaths since 1928.

A total of 175 men, women and children gave up their lives on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a drop of 10 from last year and only about one-third of the number who perished in 1931.

The sharpest decrease was in the number who died as a result of the use of fireworks. Only two persons perished from this cause, as compared with 7 in 1933, 10 in 1932, 6 in 1931, 12 in 1930, 7 in 1929, and 11 in 1928.

Thus the campaign for a "Safe and Sane Fourth," started in 1907 by Mr. James Keeley, then an editor of a Chicago newspaper, appeared to be gaining ground. Hundreds of persons, however, were treated for minor injuries from fireworks. Among them 2200 in New York City.

Prospects Bright For Disarmament, French Maintain

Defeat of Radicals in Germany Adds Hope for Agreement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 3—Hope that the week-end events in Germany will improve the disarmament prospects is being expressed in certain circles here.

It is pointed out that annihilation of the radical wing of the National Socialist party makes it necessary for Chancellor Hitler henceforward to rely more and more on the support of the Reichswehr. Though the Reichswehr leaders are from the same class that ruled Germany before 1914, the present French Government is understood to be readier to make a disarmament agreement with them than with the purely National Socialist régime.

Moreover reductions foreshadowed in the number of Storm Troopers change the situation with regard to "para-military" forces which have been one of the chief stumbling blocks to a Franco-German understanding.

France has hitherto insisited that Storm Troopers must be counted in reckoning Germany's military forces. If, however, their number is drastically cut down and if there is no longer any question of their bearing arms, then it is thought the French might be prepared to ignore their existence. This would radically change the disarmament situation.

Stories current today go so far as to declare that Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, German disarmament commissioner, has been in Paris with the purpose of negotiating a settlement with the French Government based on the new alignment of German political forces. It is felt here, however, there is still too much uncertainty as to future developments in the Third Reich for major decisions to be contemplated just now.

Amateur Journals Make Large Gains By Added Leisure

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5—Revived interest in amateur journalism, as evidenced by a wide variety of publications put out for the mere pleasure of accomplishment, and ranging from a little "joker" no bigger than a postage stamp to a "high-brow" magazine of criticism published quarterly in New York City, was noted as the National Amateur Press Association continued its annual meeting here today.

The opportunity thus shown for still further development of this hobby because of the increasing amount of leisure and the desire for constructive activity to fill it, spurred the members of the association on to discussions of new possibilities in this field. It was pointed out by speakers at the opening session July 3 that members of the association must be opportunists and take full advantage of the new leisure to begin fresh enterprises and to interest active workers.

So small that it has to be distributed in a little jeweler's envelope, the Badgermite, printed by Mr. Albin P. Mertes of Fond du Lac, Wis., is the joker of the group.

In 25 words the editor makes up his leading editorial, or more properly his sole editorial content except for a short poem on the back of the card.

Six men who have been interested in amateur journalism for 50 years were receiving congratulations from the younger members. These six 50-year members are Mr. Frederick S. Heath, Milwaukee; Mr. Walter C. Chiles, Chicago; Mr. Edward R. Barker, Mr. Charles R. Burger, Mr. Walter E. Mellinger and Mr. Howard N. Carter, Los Angeles. The National Amateur Press Association itself has been in existence since 1876 and has 300 members.

Visitors From Mexico To Tell of New Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., July 3—Mexican officials are planning to make a "good will visit" to Washington upon the completion and formal opening of the highway now under construction between Laredo and Mexico City, it was announced here by Mr. Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, just prior to his departure last week-end, after a 60-day vacation, spent in Raleigh, Washington and New York.

This highway, on which 6000 men were working when he left Mexico, will eventually be extended to the Canal Zone and on through South America, Mr. Daniels said. He expressed the opinion that it will prove a great factor in bringing about closer and more friendly relations between the countries of the western hemisphere.

En route, Mr. Daniels will stop in Texas and the Rio Grande Valley, to make a special study of irrigation problems on the border. He will arrive in Mexico City about July 10, where he will be joined by Mrs. Daniels, who will go to Vera Cruz by boat from New York.

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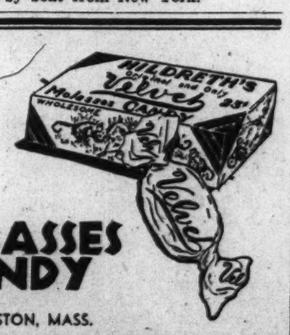

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The Most Wholesome Candy for Children

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—"Columnist" suite for violin and orchestra with Davis Zeikel, the composer, taking solo part, 8:30.
Hungarian March, Rakoczy ..... Berlioz
Valse, "La plus que lente" ..... Debussy
Bolero ..... Ravel
Symphony in D minor ..... Franck
A Columnist Suite, for Violin and Orchestra, Milton Rosen, David Zeikel
a. Tempo di Walter Winchell
b. Tempo di Aircaster (Mike Porter)
c. Tempo di Mark Hellinger
d. Tempo di O. O. McIntyre
Violin solo: David Zeikel
"Night and Day" ..... Porter
Bacchanale, "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—ERA orchestra, conducted by Will Dodge, Dean Road Playground, 8.
March, La Reine de Saba ..... Gounod
Overture, Il Guarenez ..... Gomes
Waltz, You and You. From Die Fledermaus ..... Strauss
Soprano Solo, Un Bell Di. From Madame Butterfly ..... Puccini
Myrna Sharlow
Largo from The New World Symphony ..... Dvorak
Finlandia ..... Sibelius
Americana ..... Loud
Ronde d'Amour ..... Westerhout
Selections from Sweet Adeline ..... Kern
Dark Eyes ..... Norlick
Carioca ..... Youmans
Finale 4th Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky

Nearby Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD HILLS—Opening night of the Marshfield Players, presenting Noel Coward's "The Young Idea," with Melvin Fox, a member of the Eva LaGallienne company.

COHASSET—"Her Master's Voice," by Clare Kummer, by the South Shore Players, starring Cecelia Loftus and Donald Macdonald. First time in Metropolitan Boston.

Movies

EXETER—"Man of Two Worlds," with Francis Lederer, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55, also "Let's Fall in Love."

TREMONT — "Once to Every Woman," 9, 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:23. Also "Blood Money."

FINE ARTS—"Gitta Uncovers Her Heart," Viennese romance with Gitta Alpar and Gustav Froelich. 1:10, 3:25, 5:10, 7:30, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters," 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Return of the Terror," mystery melodrama with Mary Astor, John Halliday and Lyle Talbot. Fenway at 2:24, 5:01, 7:38, 10:15. Paramount at 10:10 a. m., 12:51, 3:22, 6:02, 8:44. Also, "Kiss and Make Up."

STATE—"Hollywood Party," with Jimmy Durante, Lupe Velez, Laurel and Hardy and Mickey Mouse. 1, 3:15, 5, 7:45, 10:05.

BOSTON—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Cockeyed Cavaliers," 11:41 a. m., 2:08, 4:35, 7:02, 9:29. Also "Love Captive," with Nils Asther and Gloria Stuart.

UPTOWN — "20 Million Sweethearts," with Dick Powell and Ginger Rogers. 1, 4:03, 7:06, 10:09. Also "Thirty Day Princess," with Sylvia Sidney.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Marine Marvels," humans who can swim like fish; Ishaan Jones orchestra; "Flying Fleet," a study of bird life; also news reels, travel pictures and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

ORPHEUM—"The Thin Man" comedy mystery with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Vaudeville bill headed by Charlie Foy. 9:28 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Here Comes the Groom," with Mary Boland and Jack Haley. Mary Brian in person on the stage, also other acts. Sedeky's orchestra playing "Instrumental Impressions." 11:30 a. m., 1:59, 4:53, 7:47, 10:41.

TOMORROW

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in museum treasures by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Study of Other Fellow Curbs Nationalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — "Human" geography lectures as a means of bringing down the barriers of nationalism were urged by Colonel E. W. Greg, retiring president of the Manchester Geographical Society, when speaking at the recent annual meeting of the society.

"What we want to do as a real geographical society," Colonel Greg declared, "is to help to break down the barriers of nationalism put round the country. These barriers will only bring us back to barbarism and to war. We must try to understand the mentality of other nations. If we make it a point to get to know about other nations, their prejudices, their instincts, their surroundings, their atmosphere, we should gradually find that other people would do the same.

"The best way to fight extreme nationalism," he added, "is to know more about the conditions under which other people live."

Britain Decides On Large Subsidy To Shipping Firms

Move Expected to Result in General Agreement With Other Nations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 3 — The British Government has decided upon a subsidy of £2,000,000 to United Kingdom shipping and this is being met among European continental steamer owners by a move for cooperative protection of mutual interests.

The British Government's decision was announced in the House of Commons today by Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade. The subsidy is to be for one year in the first instance. It is to be used for "defensive purposes."

Recipients have to satisfy the British Government that it will be devoted exclusively to "securing greater employment of British tramp (cargo steamer) shipping at the expense of foreign subsidized shipping."

Mr. Runciman outlined negotiations with shipowners of other maritime nations "to adjust the supply of world tonnage to demand and thus to raise freight rates once more to a remunerative level."

The attitude of European continental shipowners to this proposal is indicated in the current journal of the "Baltic and International Maritime Conference," an organization with headquarters at Copenhagen representing Scandinavian and German steamer trade generally.

Discussing problems arising if the British Government should adopt the course it has now decided upon, the Baltic conference says world shipowners should know whether they prefer an international agreement to an exhausting and lengthy process of a fight for survival of the fittest, "equally disastrous whether it be fought between individual shipowners or between the shipowners of one country and those of others."

The conference suggests that if shipowners are serious in their desire to obtain rationalization by means of laying up vessels they should say so definitely, thereby facilitating international discussions for this purpose.

The British Government's scheme, the Monitor understands, is designed to lead to a mutual international agreement of the kind referred to in Copenhagen. All nations therefore are to be invited to cooperate.

New York Collects First Tax for Doing Business in City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 3—Collections began today on New York City's excise tax on business which is expected to yield about $8,000,000 for the 1934 budget deficit. It exacts only nominal rates and is a new taxing device imposed upon the privilege of doing business for gain or profit within the city during the balance of the year. Today 50,000 of the yellow and pink collection forms are in circulation and more than 500,000 await issuance at the comptroller's office.

Returns are made on the basis of gross profits or receipts over $15,000 and the tax carries two rates applicable to two classes of activity—one for the privilege of carrying on any trade, business, profession or commercial activity, for which the rate is one-twentieth of 1 per cent above the receipts specified, and the other for the privilege of carrying on any financial business as defined in the law, the tax rate being one-tenth of 1 per cent of such income. Wages and salaries are exempt.

The penalty for failure to file a return by Aug. 1, the last date for the first collection, is 10 per cent of the tax due, plus 5 per cent for each additional month or part of a month.

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The Home Forum

A Holiday in the Wiener Wald

THERE are two Viennas: one for week days and one for holidays. The inside city and the outside city. The town of brick and stone, of drab houses and massive doors, of crooked streets and empty banks and town of trees.

The second is the more important and, of course, the more attractive. It's what makes Vienna Vienna. It's the place all the roads lead to. Vienna streets are merely channels through which to flow out of town. The buildings in the city are institutions, through which to earn enough money to take trips into the country. The great cement dwellings are really only tents, in which you may find temporary shelter when not in your real home, the woods.

It is these holiday woods that give Vienna its holiday spirit. The Wiener Wälder rob life of its drudgery—some of its drudgery. They make warm weather cooler and cold weather milder. You look eagerly forward to visiting them. You look joyously back when you have visited them. They beckon and they bless. They are filled with hopes and with reminiscences, with everything but drudgery.

These forests are not dense or gloomy. They are not centers of industry nor sources of wealth. They are just for leisure, rest and happiness. They are dotted with patches of meadow that are covered in season with abounding wild flowers. They themselves are scattered about in blocks and squares and strips, like dark green companies of soldiers dispersed over light green fields. They meander along streams, march up and down hills as the compact phalanxes which made Thebes and Philonomadas, or somebody like that, famous, and they stand at attention along the highways.

They are inviting and friendly. They are the cheerful "extra" in life that gives all the rest meaning. They make you forget dish-washing and stocking-darning, brick-laying and selling cheese, keeping books and pounding typewriters, teaching other people's children how to spell, and humoring bosses made peevish by the crisis. They evoke whatever exuberance there may be in you. They give you the sense of "belonging." They soften your bitterness over the promotion that never comes, assuage the vehemence of your opposition to prevailing political systems and make you forget the new things you couldn't buy, but others could.

* * *

If you are abounding in energy, they give you a good chance to expend it. If your energy is meager, they increase it. If your clothes are humble, there is no place in which they look so well as in the woods. If your food is only bread and cheese, the forests make it appetizing. If you are alone, there is no place where loneliness is so enjoyable; if you have friends, the trees and flowers ennoble your friendships. Meadows, streams, and forests are the finest haunts of comrades—this "Wald" is a glowing belt of comradeship about Vienna. It mollifies animosities and makes you like your kind because you become one with everybody. You are part of a human tide, surging out of Vienna on holiday mornings and ebbing back at night. Everyone is in a holiday mood, anticipating or experiencing joy, hunting or carrying flowers, showing off, helping one another, singing.

Woods inspire song and the mood of song. Outdoor exuberance, comradeship and freedom express themselves in music. There is a zone of music about Vienna. Streams of it flow out when the sun rises and back when it sets. And these streams carry all of Vienna with them. The dogs, too: they also revel in freedom, without muzzles and without leashes.

These are all family holidays, so that youth and age go forth together. With an effort, grandma keeps up with the baby carriage. You sometimes see parents, carrying tiny tots in a double-handled market basket or a knapsack adapted to the purpose. There are countless motorcycles, of which the "solos" always carry pairs and those with side cars, families. There are bicycles, autobuses and week-end trains, taxicabs and cars. Every vehicle is mobilized. Vienna is left empty and quiet, for it is only a week-day camp. It's a collection of starting points for excursions into the woods.

* * *

Excursions that bring recuperation and revival. By means of them, you spring from the entangling web of routine tasks into a world of freedom or imagined freedom. You become master of your cares. You resolve complexities and conflicts by eliminating them. You win inner harmony. You find a better way.

At least, it seems better. And that's a true Austrian discovery. Aren't woods and streams and daisies the real treasures for which other things are a background or a preparation?

Isn't the chief purpose of good roads to pass beside wild rose bushes, dodge along streams and wander through forests?

Aren't all the wheels of modern life useless, unless they take us some place where flowers bloom, children laugh, trees whisper of comradeship and we may feel free and whole and at peace, And isn't toil, the accumulating of wealth, the building of houses and the keeping up with our neighbors all vain, unless it brings in music and beauty, the feeling of masterful leisure and a kinship with all our brothers and sisters?

This is what the Wiener Wald and a myriad of neighboring forests have told the Austrians and it is what they may teach the world.

All that wheels and cement highways, bank accounts and road rules are for, is to take you to places where wild roses smile and people like one another.

R. H. MARKHAM.

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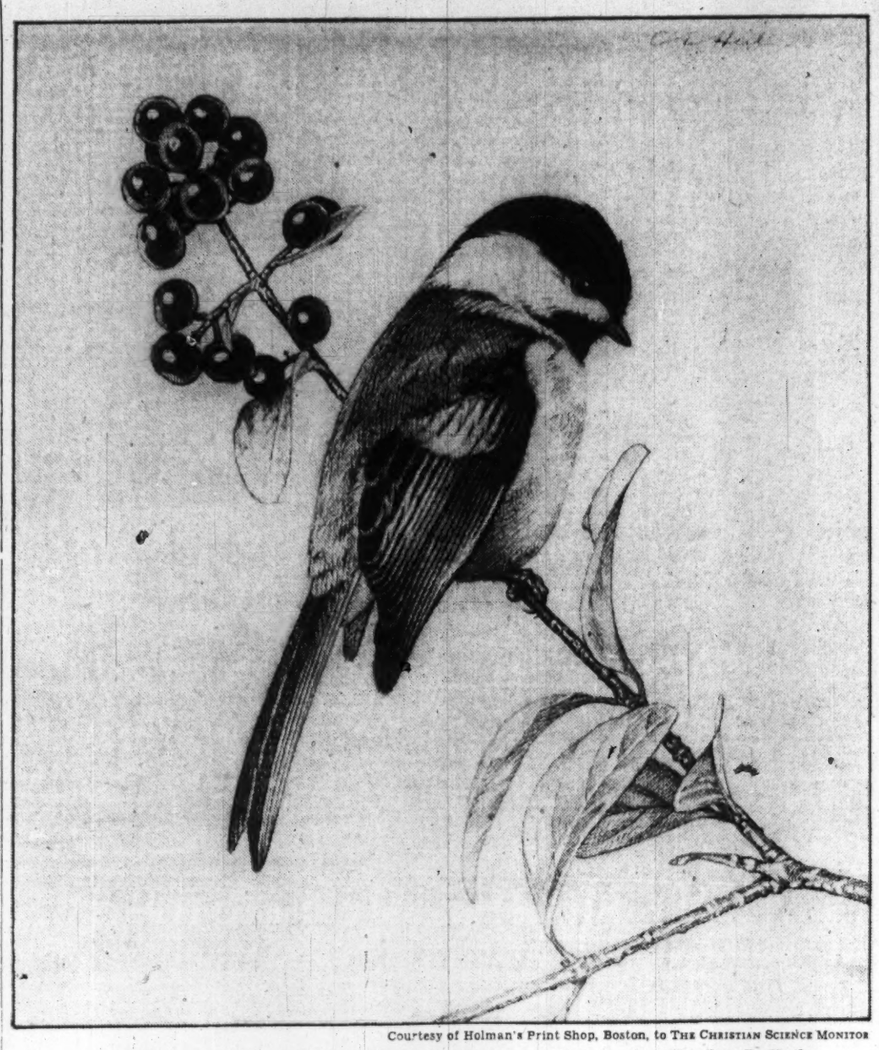

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Chickadee: From an Original Pen Study for an Etching by Charles E. Heil

A Child Remembers Thoreau

In childhood I had a friend,—not a house friend, domestic, stuffy in association; nor yet herdsman, or horseman, or farmer, or slave of bench, or shop, or office; nor of letters, nor art, nor society; but a free, friendly, youthful-seeming man, who wandered in from unknown woods or fields without knocking,—

"Between the night and day
When the fairy king has power,"—

as the ballad says, passed by the elders doors, but straightway sought out the children, brightened up the wood-fire forthwith; and it seemed as if it were the effect of a wholesome brav. north wind. . .

This youthful, cheery figure was a familiar one in our house, and when he, like the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," sounded his note in the hall, the children must needs come and hug his knee, and he struggled with them, nothing loath, to the fireplace, sat down and told stories, sometimes of the strange adventures of his childhood, or more often of squirrels, muskrats, hawks, he had seen that day, the Monitor-and-Merrimac duel of mud-turtles in the river, or the Homeric battle of the red and black ants.

This youth, who could pipe and sing, made for children pipes of all sorts, of grass, of leaf-stalk, of squash and pumpkin, handsome but fragrant flageolets of onion tops, but chiefly of the golden willow-shoot, when the rising sap in spring loosens the bark. As the children grew older, he led them to choice huckleberry hills, swamps where the great high-bush blueberries grew, guided to the land of the chestnut and barberry, and more than all, opened that land of enchantment into which, among dark hemlocks, blood-red maples, and yellowing birches, we floated in his boat, and freighted it with leaves and blue gentians and fragrant grapes from festooning vines.

A little later, he opened another romantic door to boys full of Robin Hood; and made us know for ourselves that nothing was truer than

"'T is merry! 't is merry in the good green wood
When mavis and merle are singing!"—

told us how to camp and cook, and especially how, at still midnight in the middle of Walden, to strike the boat with an oar,—and, in another minute, the hills around awoke, cried out, one after another with incredible and startling crash, so that the Lincoln Hill and Fairhaven, and even Conantum, took up the tale of the outrage done to their quiet sleep.—EDWARD WALDO EMERSON, in "Henry David Thoreau, as Remembered by a Young Friend." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Conductor

The frivolous chatter dies away as the Conductor walks on, threading his way through the violins. He reaches the dais and with quiet dignity bows to the right, the center, and the left. Then he turns his back on us. Simultaneously a wave of movement ripples over the orchestra. At once he raises his baton and soft, opening notes float out from nowhere. He has no music. All his attention is focused on the orchestra. More than his attention. His whole body, his entire being is given to them, utterly and completely. His feet play a prominent part. They are a study in themselves. They tilt now backward, now forward. They are a dancer's feet, advancing, retreating.

He is the embodiment of the music. It emanates from him. From him it draws its rhythm, its power. His baton becomes a living thing. It rises and falls; then, with queer little twists, it draws round it eddies and circles of sound. As it straightens, the notes run up and down it like lightning, until, with a swift upward sweep, the music stops suddenly. So suddenly that every string in every instrument might have snapped together.

He begins again. Like a lady in a quadrille, he advances and retires. He bows, his outstretched hands delicately protesting, pushing away the sound as if too persistent. Swiftly he turns and concentrates on the horns, drawing out a slow and lovely theme.

One hand beats time with the baton. The other, dipping and hovering like a bird, weaves a fine tracery of sound. He gathers in more and more. He turns this way and that, taking a little here, a little there. He becomes more active, almost boisterous. He has flicked them all into action now. They are in the hollow of his hand, one pulse of rhythm and movement. The theme has grown out of all recognition. He plays with it, ruffling and tossing it from one to the other. Then, as suddenly, he caresses and smooths it down like silk. Softly, softly he lifts the melody, both hands raised as if offering sacrifice. He is bearing it upward. Higher and higher, softer still, until in a breathless sigh it dies to silence.

There is a minute's pause.—

* * *

Now he is in a wood. The elves are playing hide-and-seek. First a note here, then a note there. They increase, answering each other. He lifts his hand, a sudden trickle of notes comes from nowhere and is gone. In turn, he plays and coquettes with his instruments. The music has become lilting and captious. Suddenly he changes and becomes serious. His body is bent from the knees. He is almost double. A scurry of elves from the violins are ruthlessly brushed aside for the drums and horns. Deeper and fuller grows the music. Louder and louder. With complete mastery, he welds and scatters—only to weld again. He is stupendous. He is genius. His body has become upright and taut. It swings halfway round toward the audience, as if on a pivot; then he snaps back with swift momentum. His arms, so lately coaxing and flexible, are menacing and rigid. Now they come down in one terrific sweep and the music crashes to an end.

He turns and bows. He bows repeatedly. He cannot bow enough. He bends low from the waist. The audience will not be appeased. They clamor and shout. They clap and clap again. He turns to his orchestra and, with a sweep of his hand, brings them to their feet. The applause increases. Three times he goes out and comes back. Three times he brings the orchestra to their feet. He shakes the hand of the first violin.

He bows again to the waist. He can do no more. He turns aside, a simple man again, mopping his head and neck profusely with a large handkerchief.

Still the applause thunders on.

* * *

He steps forward. Had he known all along? Had he waited for this exact moment? In a sudden silence more telling than any sound, he speaks a few words. It is sufficient. They are appeased. It is over. Like docile children, after a promised treat, they crowd out, leaving the hall to welcome emptiness.

B. M.

Flight

So swift I moved—
I left no stain
Upon the sand.
The windy plain
Echoed the voices of pursuit.
Swifter than my flight
Was the moving shadow
Where Night spurred his black horse.
We two sped silently—
He to outwit the moon,
And I to reach the mountains
Where the stone,
And the cold, windy splendor
Called me home!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Life on a Chinese Junk

A score of small junks, each a little floating home in itself, cluster about the ship arriving from abroad. Their people clamber with the agility of monkeys up the sides of the great liner, aided by long bamboo poles having iron hooks at the end which gain hold in ring-bolts or eyeholes, even upon the ship's rail itself. In such fashion, Malay and Chinese pirates boarded the helpless tea-clippers in the sailing-ship days.

But these are only "runners" for the scores of Chinese hotels of Shanghai, on hand to solicit the patronage of the Asiatic steerage passengers from America. Even their piratic forbears could have been no more clamorous, but that is merely keen competition. The hotel agents are extolling the merits of the various houses and the particular character of the edible delicacies provided.

You note that most of the proprietors of the junks are women and that a man, presumably the husband, is usually standing at the bow, traditional station of the first mate of any vessel, East or West. Invariably the female skipper has a baby attached to her back, nor does all the noise and activity seem to interfere in the least with its slumbers. It strikes you that perhaps here is to be found the basis of the philosophic serenity and indifference to noise that the Chinese manifest in later years.

The entire crew of the junk appears to consist of one Chinese family, with all its appurtenances. There are hens, a pig, and even a cat, chained to the foremast. The cat considers itself the responsible protector of all and, should you approach, tendering friendliness, it will have none of you, flattening its ears and emitting a hiss like escaping steam. Rebuked by the forceful captain, it will withdraw a little and regard you malignantly. It refuses to be reconciled to the West.

The members of the junk family rarely go ashore. At night, if there is no job at hand, they tie up to the mud banks of Soochow Creek above the Garden Bridge, or maybe down at the end of the French Bund adjacent to the Chinese City. They would never risk leaving their floating home unattended. If they did, there might be little left within it when they returned.

There are many other junks and sampans near by, and the floating world is one of its own. The endless talk and idle gossip, so dear to the Chinese, is all the entertainment required. And they are friendly folk these of the junk and sampan world. Sometimes rice is scanty with one or another. When it is, there is always an invitation to share someone's surplus.

They seem rarely to sleep, these folk; for, if you chance to pass at any hour of the night through North Soochow Road, by the creekside, or along the south end of the Bund, you will hear a never-ceasing chatter. Yet, should you investigate, you would find some asleep even in the midst of all the noise. For the Chinese, like the Duke of Wellington, is able to sleep at any time and anywhere. It is, perhaps, the remarkable Oriental power of concentration. Disregarding all about him, he concentrates on the business of sleeping. And, behold, he sleeps.

M. T. G.

CHARLES E. HEIL has often been called the "bird artist." Although his success in this particular field justifies such a title, Mr. Heil himself does not entirely appreciate the limitation which it implies. And a visit to his studio in Roslindale, Massachusetts, is sufficient proof that his bird pictures mark only one phase of his output. His bird studies have gained much recognition, however, and "Chickadee" is one of the most popular.

Whether or not we understand bird and animal life makes little difference when we study Mr. Heil's nature drawings. There is no feeling that, like many bird artists, Mr. Heil has set out to draw a specific bird for a specific purpose. Rather, he has just been enjoying a landscape when suddenly a bird has lit on a near-by branch and Mr. Heil, almost by magic, has taken it away with him.

As a matter of fact, it is not nearly as simple as this. The artist may make as many as a dozen studies for a particular etching. Besides these he draws with extreme care for botanical detail the many plants and tree specimens which he uses for backgrounds. His pictures are usually composites. He sketches his subjects and backgrounds separately and then fits them together, always, of course, making sure that the setting is natural.

Mr. Heil has been interested in birds from his earliest childhood. During his early career, the artist worked in numerous mediums. He did oil portraits, pen and pencil sketches and water colors, some of which were used for poster work and illustration. Success came when he began doing bird studies and he has kept at them ever since. All nature appeals to him. He has also made numerous studies of sailor and soldier types.

A few years ago, Mr. Heil started experimenting with a sort of impressionistic method. Although Boston did not show much enthusiasm, this new type of work has had success in the West. "To Journey's End," a symbolic treatment of marching men which attains its effect solely through rhythmic lines is typical of the new style. Mr. Heil has also done animal and human studies in this manner. It is characteristic of him that, though most of his conventional bird pictures show his subjects in repose, the so-called "modernistic" etchings are full of motion.

Mr. Heil has had several bird pets which he has brought up to be his models. All in all, he has done more than five hundred water colors and seventy-five etchings of birds. Unlike many etchers, he does his own printing on a small press in his studio.

Sights and Sounds of a Breton Town

Morlaix is one of the busiest of the upper Brittany cities, and it is here that you will make a more intimate acquaintance with the peasant as he comes into town—for Morlaix is a center—and see more of the activities of the people. If you have arrived late in the evening and have not become accustomed to the clatter on the pavement, you will be aroused early next morning, should your room face the street, by the tramping of wooden shoes as they noisily resound on the stone pavements below. Westward and south of here you will become accustomed to the sound of the wooden click, for the peasant folk and working people are committed to the habit of wooden footgear. Holland is always thought of as the home of the sabot, but nowhere is it more in evidence than in Brittany, especially in the west and in the rural districts.

You will also get your first introduction to the man from the country who comes into town wearing his short jacket and broad-brimmed hat with velvet streamers. There he comes sauntering along the middle of the narrow street, heavy, stupid-looking, gawkish, with basket in hand, his big wooden shoes clattering on the stones, and with a confused air as though bewildered by the streets and solid lines of houses of the little city. Surely the wheels of progress have seemed to stop. You may have heard much of the native costume, but you are surely not prepared for such remarkably clad men.

The activity of the women also begins to be in evidence here. In the square on which your hotel faces the woman street-sweeper is busily at work with her staunch broom of long brown twigs. She vigorously pursues her task seemingly oblivious to all about her. Here is another woman dispensing milk from a cart drawn by a diminutive horse, another pulling a cart of merchandise for the market, still another with a pannier of foodstuffs balanced on her head—and so they are all seriously at work, whether it be at these more strenuous tasks or at the less arduous ones of presiding at the little piles of vegetables or fish or meats in the daily market. And around the square revolves the activity of Morlaix. From it radiate streets and lanes of time-worn, gabled stone and half-timber houses that will cause the traveler from the New World to gasp in delight. There are plaster houses worn and rusted by the elements through centuries, slate-fronted, gabled houses overhanging the street, solid masterful houses of stern flinty granite, mellow old half-timber structures softened by the sun and rain through a generation or generations. . . . One of the houses of Anne of Brittany is here, an old gabled structure set in a row with a galleried interior splendidly hand-carved. It is an unpretentious house, indeed, for a queen to occupy, especially a queen who shines perhaps more brightly in Breton history than any other reigning sovereign.—ROBERT MEDILL in "A Little Book of Brittany." (New York: McBride.)

КАК ВЗЯТЬ ПЕРЕС НАД ЗЛОМ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

КАКОЕ мы находим вдохновение в сознании того факта, что несмотря ни на какое чувство зла перевес всегда окажется на стороне наших правильных мыслей, мыслей которые опираются на духовную действительность, охраняются законом Бога и проявляются в нашей жизни. Ознакомившись с этим фактом мы тут-же начинаем понимать все огромное значение наших приемов мышления. Только правильное мышление наделяет нас уменьем быть для самих себя законом, а также определяет наше личное значение для человечества вообще.

Иные и желали-бы служить человечеству, но им не приходит быть может в голову, что первый шаг в этом направлении—это принятие верной основы для мышления. Мысль, которая одновременно подчиняется и Духу и материи, не в силах одержать верх над неправдой, ибо доля ее влияния естественно падает на чашу весов материальности. Мысль, действительно имеющая влияние это та которая имеет одну единственную основу, находится в полном согласии с одним единственным критерием; абсолютным всемогуществом, вездесущностью и всеведением Духа, Бога, и совершенством человека, созданного согласно Св. Писанию по образу и подобию Бога. Такая мысленная согласованность с абсолютной истиной снабжает нас неприступным снаряжением для правильного мышления.

Это снаряжение может приобрести каждый человек, тут—же и сейчас, благодаря Христианской Науке, и он может поэтому положить весь свой вес на чашу правды и справедливости. На стр. 155 книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy пишет: "Человеческий разум гораздо сильнее действует в противовес разладу в материи и немощам плоти, по мере того, как он кладет все меньше и меньше веса на чашу материальную или телесную и все больше и больше веса на чашу духовную." Далее она-же говорит на стр. 168 "Когда чаши весов выровнены, то малейшее уменьшение веса на одной из чаш дает перевес другой." Как поэтому важно приобрести даваемое Христианской Наукой духовное понимание, которое научает нас всегда и при всех обстоятельствах жизни различать добро и зло и бросать всю тяжесть наших мыслей и действий на чашу добра.

Духовная способность распознавать чрезвычайно нужна для того, чтобы видеть где, на какой стороне, действительно находится правда. За отсутствием такой способности человек может быть введен в заблуждение и может чего доброго взять на себя ответственность за нечто такое, что при настоящем свете было-бы им-же самим отвергнуто. Пророк Исайя писал: "Горе тем, которые зло называют добром, и добро злом, тьму почитают всетом, и свет тьмою, горькое почитают сладким, и сладкое горьким." Здесь очень верно изображен тот сумбур в мыслях, который способен получиться при отсутствии духовного распознавания.

Духовное восприятие, проясняя мысль, рассеивает такой сумбур и делает человека способным отделять человеческие теории и мысли от фактов—процесс неоценимого значения во всех случаях или обстоятельствах жизни.

Кто приобретает, искренно занимаясь Христианской Наукой, эту духовную проницательность, тот скоро начинает отделять духовную реальность от материальной видимости. То что мир и считает быть может хорошим, одобрено им может быть только тогда, когда оно не противоречит тому идеалу, который ему раскрылся на вершине духовного прозрения. Отныне он всегда станет различать между абсолютным и человеческим, между Духом и материей и станет приобретать способность судить не "по наружности," а "судом праведным."

Положительно нельзя учесть значение того доброго влияния, которое способен оказать на людские дела, тот кто мыслит с духовной ясностью. Не на половину, а всем сердцем своим он верен тому, что считает правильным. Эгоизм не лишает его зрения и не искажает его суждения. Бесстрашно и мужественно он всецело отожествляет себя с тем, что возвышает и облагораживает человечество. Цель его не в том только, чтобы привести к преходящему перерыву, который сам по себе может оказаться в конечном результате более вредным нежели полезным цель его в том, чтобы увидеть где действительно находится право, и затем уже бросить на ту чашу весь свой вес.

Поскольку наше понимание Христианской Науки растет, постольку-же мы становимся способными класть "все меньше и меньше веса на чашу материальную или телесную и все больше и больше веса на чашу духовную." Может-ли быть больший подвиг, нежели такое постепенное достижение? Умение наклонить чашу весов в сторону добра в жизни нашей при помощи правильного мышления и действия есть достижение стоящее наших усилий, ибо благодаря ему мы можем помочь установлению царства небесного здесь на земле.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Outweighing Wrong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT an inspiring thing it is to realize that right thinking, thinking based upon spiritual facts, supported by the law of God, and made manifest in human experience, can outweigh any sense of wrong! An apprehension of this fact at once reveals to us the vast importance of mental processes. It is right thinking which not alone enables us to be a law unto ourselves, but determines our value to the world at large.

Many who perhaps would gladly help humanity if they could, may not always realize that the first step toward giving such help must be the accepting of a correct basis of thought. Thought which divides its allegiance between Spirit and matter cannot be potent in outweighing wrong, because some of its influence must of necessity be cast on the side of materiality. Truly effective thought must have but one foundation, must conform to but one standard, the absolute omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of Spirit, God, and the perfection of man, who, as the Scriptures declare, is created in His image and likeness. Such mental conformity to absolute Truth provides an unassailable equipment for right thinking.

Christian Science enables each one to gain such an equipment here and now, and thus to throw his entire weight into the scale of truth and righteousness. On page 155 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The human mind acts more powerfully to offset the discords of matter and the ills of flesh, in proportion as it puts less weight into the material or fleshly scale and more weight into the spiritual scale;" and again, on page 168, "If the scales are evenly adjusted, the removal of a single weight from either scale gives preponderance to the opposite." How important it is, then, to gain the spiritual understanding which Christian Science imparts, and which enables us at all times and under all circumstances to discriminate between good and evil and to throw the weight of thought and action into the scale of good!

The power of spiritual discrimination is most necessary if one would discern on which side right really lies. Where such discrimination is lacking, one may possibly be misled into indorsing that which, if seen in its true light, would be repudiated. The prophet Isaiah wrote, "Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!" The mental confusion likely to result from lack of spiritual discrimination is here graphically set forth. Spiritual perception, clarifying thought, dispels all such confusion and enables one to separate human theories and opinions from facts, a process which is of inestimable value in any situation or circumstance.

One who through a sincere study of Christian Science acquires this spiritual discernment begins immediately to separate spiritual reality from material appearance. What the world may call good cannot be approved unless it is according to the pattern shown him in the mount of spiritual vision. He has begun to discriminate between the absolute and the human, between Spirit and matter, and this enables him to "judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

It is impossible to estimate the influence for good wielded in human affairs by a spiritually clear thinker. There is nothing half-hearted in his allegiance to that which is right. Self-seeking does not blind his eyes or bias his judgment. Fearlessly and courageously he identifies himself wholly with that which uplifts and ennobles the human race. His purpose is not merely to bring about temporary surcease, which in itself may ultimately prove harmful rather than beneficial, but to discern where right really lies, and then throw his entire weight into that scale.

As one's understanding of Christian Science increases, one finds one's self proportionately able to put "less weight into the material or fleshly scale and more weight into the spiritual scale." Could there be greater achievement than such a progressive accomplishment? The ability thus to tip the balance toward right in human experience by the weight of just thinking and action, is an attainment well worth striving after, for it equips us to aid in establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Poet's Muse

She comes so softly that you cannot hear
Her footsteps in the clamorous city street;
But in autumnal woods her voice rings clear,
And you can see the twinkling of her feet
In light-reflecting pools, when the wild deer
Run gracefully to water, shy and fleet;
At evening in the meadow, she walks near,
And by the sea, when wave and sunset meet.

Though none has ever touched her, men have known
The sudden holy rapture in her eyes;
And some have heard her singing, when alone,
Of fabulous seas, strange moons, and unknown skies,
Or seen her stand on peaks, with hair wind-blown,
Then vanish suddenly — beyond surmise.

HERBERT BLUEN.

Summer Noon

In the pastures
The shadows of the cattle lie beneath them.
The grass stands tall.
The trees have coaxed
The little, dancing leaves from play,
To rest in the noon-day sun.

MARGARET ANDERSON.

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The Young Folks' Page

Winning His Spurs

By **Doris Garst**

TOBY shivered and drew closer to the fire, which cast weird, dancing shadows on the cattle he was tending. He wished the wind would not moan and howl so dismally. The cattle were always restless when the wind blew. They stamped and bawled and milled around. Toby knew they would not settle down until the wind quieted. And there was little likelihood of its ceasing until dawn.

The firelight cast eerie, ghostly, dancing shadows on the small circle of light about him. The big white-topped wagon behind him swayed and creaked with each gust of wind. There seemed to be living, whispering things all around. No wonder the cattle were restless. He felt uneasy himself. And he was a big boy of ten. That is, he liked to imagine he was big. Really, he was so undersized that all the cowboys called him "the little fellow." And it was because he was so small the men had not allowed him to help drive the cattle to the railroad. It took "real cowboys" to stand the hard grind of such a trip, they said. They told him he would have to "stay in camp with Hank and be a good boy and play his mouth harp."

Toby's Harmonica

Toby wished the men would not tease him so about his harmonica. He loved it better than anything he owned, and making tunes on it was his sweetest pleasure. But the men had teased him so much that now he stole up into the hills to do his practicing. And sometimes when he was alone tending cattle he would play. He liked to imagine that they listened to him and enjoyed his melodies.

He was alone tonight, but for some reason he was not in the mood for playing. This weird uneasiness that was in the very atmosphere about him increased every moment. He wished Hank would return. He should have been back before dark. Toby was not really uneasy over Hank's safety. He knew the cowboy's ability to take care of himself in any emergency. But he did long for Hank's companionship.

Being left alone with a herd of restless cattle wasn't the most fun in the world. But it was a fine chance to pretend he was a real cowboy—six feet two and big and strong, with brass-studded leather chaps, instead of faded blue overalls, "10-gallon" hat, to cover his straw-colored hair, and high-heeled riding boots. To possess all the colorful attire of a regular cowboy had long been Toby's dream. But the men of the Circle K ranch only laughed loudly at his aspirations. Hank was the only one who didn't laugh.

"I reckon you'll just have to show 'em," he told Toby, "that even if you are a sort of runt in size, you have regular cowboy spunk."

Hank had ridden off that morning with a rifle. Some wild animal, probably one of the wolves which still occasionally appeared in the wild Wyoming country had been killing cattle. Hank had gone to hunt and shoot it.

"I'm leaving you in charge," he said to Toby. "I reckon that proves you're a regular cowboy."

Toby had been grateful for the trust Hank had placed in him. He had swelled with importance all day, but when dusk began to fall and Hank had not returned, his responsibility was not so much fun.

Suddenly his hair began to prickle on his scalp. What was it? He hadn't heard anything. But something had alarmed the cattle. They were snorting and milling now in a terrifying manner.

Toby jumped to his feet. His heart leaped in his mouth. What if the cattle should stampede? He was in charge. Was responsible for their safety. But if they started to stampede, no power on earth could stop them. They would trample him, or anything else in their path.

But Toby wasn't thinking of his own danger. He was remembering that this bedding ground was surrounded on two sides by a deep canyon. If the cattle should stampede in either of those directions, they would go plunging over the canyon wall. The cattle had purposely been driven to this particular place. The cowboys had thought the two sides bounded by the canyon would serve as a protection against the marauding animal which had been taking its toll of beef each night. The fire would protect the third side, leaving only one side unprotected.

The Test

Suddenly a cry pierced the air. The frightened cattle commenced jostling, stamping, milling. The mass of struggling creatures was momentarily gathering momentum. In a few seconds they would be under way, galloping madly.

"Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do?" Toby cried aloud. Then a flash of inspiration came to him. He seized his harmonica from his pocket and commenced to blow with all his might. At first the strains were anything but melodious. Anything but soothing. But the very unexpectedness of the sound—or perhaps it was the familiarity of it—caused the beasts for a moment to cease the frenzy of their milling. A quiver ran through the mass.

As Toby gained courage and poise his stiff lips relaxed a trifle and he was able better to regulate his breath so that the old, familiar gentle tunes floated from the instrument. Very gradually, but very surely the cattle began to quiet down. Perhaps it was a fact that Toby's music had "power to soothe the savage beast." Perhaps it was only the usual association of Toby's tunes with gurgling brooks and quiet, sunny, peaceful meadows that quieted the animals. At any rate, before long they stood quietly alert, with but little sign of their former restlessness. But still Toby played on—as much to amuse himself as to soothe the cattle.

It was a long, weary night for Toby, but at last the darkness dissolved and the rosy sun peeped over the mountains. And dawn brought a very bedraggled Hank limping along on weary feet.

He grinned sheepishly as he explained why he was afoot. "I saw the wolf, and got a shot at him. Missed him, though. But the shot scared that half-broke cayuse of mine, and I bit the dust." He grinned shamefacedly. "Isn't that great for a top cowhand? Don't tell the fellows. They would kid me forever."

"I won't," Toby promised.

"Have any trouble?" Hank asked.

"A little," Toby replied. "I think the wolf got another calf last night. I heard it."

Hank looked alarmed. "That's the third night running!" he exclaimed. "It's a wonder the cattle didn't s mpede."

"They started to," Toby said.

"Started to? Well, I never knew of a herd starting to stampede and not finishing. What stopped them?"

"I played my harmonica," said Toby simply.

"Well, I'll be gumfoozled!" Hank cried. "I've heard of music quieting savage beasts, but I never knew anyone to try it out before."

"Anyway, they quieted down," said Toby. "Seems that they like my playing better than the cowboys do."

"Hank's Admiration

Hank was looking at him with undisguised admiration. "Well, you little runt, you!" he cried, extending his hand. "Put 'er there, pal. I'm proud of you. You stood your ground like a real cowboy. You are a real cowboy. You've got the spunk."

"Th-thanks," Toby stammered in embarrassment at such hearty praise—for praise from a cowboy is doubly precious because of its rarity.

When the men returned to the Circle K, Hank told them of Toby's adventure. They all shook his hand solemnly or patted his shoulder, but they did not say much. However, they did something which proved to Toby more than words would have done that they felt he had earned the title of cowboy. They sent to town for a pair of brass studded leather chaps, a "10-gallon" hat and high-heeled riding boots.

"I reckon the kid's won his spurs," Hank said. "He deserves the outfit."

So Toby became a full-fledged cowboy, and none of the cowboys called him the "little fellow" any more because he had earned their respect by doing a "man-sized job." And he no longer had to steal away to play his beloved harmonica.

Hank said: "If the critters can stand the kid's music, I guess we ought to be able to bear up under it. Go ahead and play, Toby."

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Activities of the League of Nations Pioneers Include a Peace Camp During the Summer. Around the Campfire Members Gather to Discuss the Problems of Pioneering for Peace, or Listen to Stories of Other Countries, and Join in the Singing of National Airs.

Pioneers in an Army of Peace

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London.

INTERNATIONAL Friendship. World Knowledge. Active Service. These are the three main headings under which may be grouped the usual activities of the League of Nations Pioneers—the young soldiers of peace whose army extends all round the world.

It was in May of 1932 that the 33,000 members of the Children's League of Nations joined up with what had until then been known as the Junior Branch of the League of Nations Union, with over 1000 branches and 100,000 members, thus forming the League of Nations Pioneers.

If you are old enough for school, you are old enough to be a Pioneer. And not merely a rank-and-file Pioneer either. In one school branch, the chairman is only seven years old and the secretary eight.

Active School Branches

Schools of every kind have formed branches, and since it is never the job of a pioneer to sit down and do nothing, the members are fully active and bristling with ideas. Some hold model assemblies; others join with schools in the holding of model conferences; others invite lecturers who are fully qualified to talk on international problems; while others collect and study newspaper cuttings dealing with world affairs.

One eager member made a tariff wall may of Europe showing the way in which nations barricade themselves against their neighbors, while boys and girls, between the ages of 15 and 18, belonging to school branches in a northern district, are running their own peace magazine. Many Pioneers correspond continuously with boys and girls abroad, and make model scenes of the foreign countries in which their friends live.

Since "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," splendid "Pioneering holidays" are arranged at the members' own Peace Camp in the New Forest during the summer, when talks are given about the work of the League and pioneering jobs that can be done to promote peace.

At the camp last year camp leaders from Norway, Germany, Ceylon and Switzerland took part, and were active in teaching members foreign games, songs and dances. Trekking parties were arranged during the day to explore the miles of forest land or to follow the wild stretches of heather, while those who preferred it swam to their hearts' content in the broad waters of the Avon. When evening set in and the campfire burned bright, members gathered round to listen to stories of other countries, and to join in the singing of national airs.

Summer School in Geneva

During August nearly 200 boys and girls from upper forms of many English public and secondary schools took part in the Union's annual Junior Summer School at Geneva, when they heard talks on the League activities and made whole-day excursions into the mountains.

Youth groups have been formed for those who have attained the school-leaving age. These groups organize study and discussion activities; run a quarterly bulletin; correspond with young people abroad, and take an active part in the work of the Youth Hostels Association, with which the Union is cooperated. They also produce plays by arrangement with the British Drama League, from whom they can borrow sets of plays, books and wardrobes, and obtain valuable advice and assistance.

Although most of the branches belong to schools, some are formed for a whole town or village. Any boy or girl, under 16, who attends a school which has not yet formed a branch, can, therefore, become a League of Nations Pioneer by joining one of these District Junior Branches.

The Stamp Corner

By **Frank Wilson**

NEWS of the 1 cent and 2 cent issues of the National Park series has already been published in the Mail Bag. The other eight values of the series will be issued just as soon as the facilities of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will permit. The colors on the other values will be:

Mount Rainier, three-cent, light purple; Mesa Verde, four-cent, regular brown; Yellowstone, five-cent, light blue; Crater Lake, six-cent, orange; Acadia, seven-cent, black; Zion, eight-cent, gray green; Glacier, nine-cent, pink; Great Smoky Mountain, 10-cent, yellow.

News of the Wisconsin Tercentenary stamp and the new 6c air-mail stamps and air-mail envelopes has also been given in the Mail Bag.

A new combination Air-Mail-Special Delivery stamp of 16c denomination is promised for about Aug. 1 This stamp is for use of the patrons of the air mail to provide the most expeditious handling of this class of mail.

A recent ruling of the Post Office Department requires the use of precanceled envelopes for the use of bills and instructions delivered by truckmen and private messengers of various concerns. The name of the firm is printed to the left of the stamp and the date is printed across the stamp. On the envelope is printed, "Destroy this envelope after removing contents. DO NOT USE AGAIN."

Foreign Issues
Belgium

This country has issued a special commemorative in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Pierre Leopold Leonard Benoit, famous Flemish musician and composer. The surtax will be used to erect a monument in his honor. The stamp is a brown olive, value 75c+25c.

The first issue of the new King Leopold III stamps will carry a surtax the proceeds from which will be used for the benefit of crippled Belgian soldiers. The stamps are expected to be issued the early part of August and the addition of the surtax was at the personal request of King Leopold.

Brazil

Four values: 200 reis olive, 400r carmine, 700r ultramarine and 1000r orange buff, have been issued by Brazil in connection with the seventh Industrial Sample Fair of Brazilian Products. The design of these stamps shows the exhibition buildings. They are inscribed "VIIa CEIRA INTERNACIONAL DE-AMOSTRAI-1934" in four lines.

Denmark

Two values of the Caraval issue of Denmark have been surcharged with other values for the purpose of using up the remainders. The 25 öre blue has been surcharged 4 öre, and the 30 öre yellow surcharged 10 öre.

Upper, Left to Right—Paraguayan stamp, overprinted "1934" for this year's visit of the Graf Zeppelin. Issued by Jugoslavia in honor of the Sokol games. New issue for the Nyassaland Protectorate. Lower—Italian air-mail stamp, and Italian Colonies stamp, both issued in connection with the International Football competition.

Left—An Italian stamp in honor of Antonio Pacinotti commemorates the 75th anniversary of his invention, the dynamo. Right—Italian air-mail stamp issued in connection with the International Football Competition.

The new air-mail set has the values of 10 ö orange, 15 ö reddish brown, 20 ö blue-green, 50 ö dark green and 1 K brown. This set shows an airplane in flight above the towers of Copenhagen. Tête-bêche stamps have appeared, the 5 ö yellow-green and the 10 ö yellow-orange of the new steel engraved printing of the current issue. They have come about through the making of booklets which necessitates printing of sheets with some of the rows "tête-bêche."

Another oddity has been the making of stamps se-tenant with advertising labels. Some 64 different se-tenants have appeared and several of them have become quite rare and much sought after by specialists of this country. This class of printing has been discontinued and advertising in future will only be allowed on the covers of the booklets.

Great Britain

The new stamps to be issued by Great Britain will show minor changes in design, the portrait of His Majesty's head will be in relief and the background more solid. Two of the current stamps have been surcharged for offices in Morocco with new values and this is the first time that francs and centimes have been surcharged on the same stamp. The values are 90c on 9d olive and 1.50 Fr on 1sh bistre.

Italy and Colonies

A series of five stamps has been issued by Italy in connection with the International Football Competition. These values are the 20-cent vermilion, 25-cent green, 50-cent violet, 1.25 L blue and 5 L+2.50 L olive brown. A series of four airmail stamps has also been issued in connection with the competition.

Two values, 50-cent violet and 1.25 L blue, form a new set issued to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Antonio Pacinotti's dynamo invention. The stamps show a portrait of the famous Italian physicist.

Another set of stamps will be issued shortly to commemorate the first Centenary of the Medals presented for Military Bravery.

Italy has issued several sets of the International Football Competition stamps for use in the various colonies. These are all of attractive designs. Italian postage stamps are also to be overprinted in black with the name of each colony for use in the colonies.

Jugoslavia

Special stamps have been issued for the Sokol Games held at the national Sokol festival June 1 to Aug. 31 at Zagred and Sarajevo. Separate sets have been printed for each place, each set of three values having its own design.

Papua

A series or four stamps has been issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of Papua as a British Protectorate. The 1d. and 3d. depict the H. M. S. Nelson entering the harbor of Port Moresby and the commander addressing the chiefs. The 2d. and 5d. show a view of Port Moresby.

Switzerland

A series of seven values will be issued by Switzerland this month showing famous scenes. The 3c will show the famous waterfall of Staubbach near Lauterbrunnen; the 5c, Mount Pilatus, near Lucerne; the 10c, Chillon Castle, Lake of Geneva; 15c, the glacier of the Rhone; 20c, valley of Leventina, Canton of Tessin; 25c, the Via Mala, near Thusis Graubunden; 30c, the famous fall of the Rhine near Schaffhausen.

Other Issues

The 2d. violet stamp of the current series of Basutoland has been overprinted "OFFICIAL."

Cape Juby has another value, the 1c red, of the Spanish Morocco 1933-34 pictorial issue overprinted "CABO JUBY."

Hejaz. Nejd and Dependencies are now known as the Kingdom of Saudi, Arabia.

Lithuania has issued a set of six values of airmail stamps to commemorate the trans-Atlantic flight of Darius and Girenas.

Norway will issue a set of four values to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Danish dramatist, Judvig Holberg.

Nyassaland Protectorate has issued a new series of stamps showing a profile of His Majesty facing to the right and a leopard illuminated by the rays of the rising sun.

Paraguay has overprinted the 1933 Zeppelin stamps "1934" to serve for the summer visits of the Graf Zeppelin this summer.

Portugal has issued a single new stamp showing the President's portrait. The stamp is larger in size than the regular issue.

Union of South Africa has a new rotogravure printing of the 1d. of 1930, the Afrikaans inscribed stamp being "SUID-AFRICA" instead of the usual "SUIDAFRIKA."

[The Stamp Corner appears on the first Thursday of each month.]

Budapest Honors Veteran Pigeons

Budapest, Hungary

To commemorate the important part played by carrier pigeons during the war the Hungarian society for the training and protection of these birds has erected a statue in Budapest composed of an upright slab of marble about 6 feet high surmounted by a pigeon alighting from a flight.

Out of the hundreds of pigeons which were demobilized at the end of the World War three veterans are still to be found, living happily together in Hungary, wise old birds that are treated with the utmost care and respect on account of the faithful service they gave to their country.

All three faced grave peril while carrying the precious messages, and one was actually caught and imprisoned, his little leg-ring being removed and an enemy ring substituted in its place. How he managed to escape we shall never know, but the fact remains that in due course he returned to his owner, appearing unexpectedly at the window, one stormy morning, exhausted but triumphant.

The three war veterans are constantly to be seen together enjoying lengthy conversations in their own language, while the youthful pigeons who are being trained as carriers, keep at a respectful distance, apparently holding them in great reverence.

Book Reviews

Stone Knife Boy: Alida Sims Malkus. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace. $2

Here is a story for boys and girls interested in present-day American Indian life, particularly as it touches on the life of the white man.

Chia, the Stone Knife boy, is summoned from school to attend the crops and soon involved in a series of adventures. Cattle rustling has been prevalent among the Taos Indians and the local agent has made it his business to round up the trouble makers. Chia lends his aid and receives in reward a commission as authorized deputy of Indian police, a horse for which he has longed, and—best of all—the friendship of Dusty, the white ranger.

It is a lively book, exciting events happening throughout, but it does not move too quickly to give us a thoughtful insight into the life and manners of the Pueblo tribe, or a true feeling for the wild desert land of the Southwest. Mrs. Malkus writes with vigor and understanding, and Mr. Stoops has brought the same into his black-and-white illustrations.

Minute Myths and Legends: Marie Schubert. Grosset and Dunlap. Illustrated.

A great deal of fine and scattered material has been gathered together and condensed into a comparatively small space; "Minute Myths and Legends" should make a valuable source book for homes and schools and libraries.

Miss Schubert has considered all the various myths and legends known and condensed the best into short tales—each one can be read in a minute. She has enlivened them with drawings and backed them with a cyclopedic list of sources and notes. The more familiar legends are all here, Helen of Troy and the Golden Fleece, Siegfried, King Arthur, and Hiawatha, and countless others, not so well known but equally interesting. The range goes from the early myths of the Chaldeans and Egyptians, through those of the Græco-Roman, African, Hindu and Oriental, to the Northern European and American. No part of the world which has contributed in some way or other its tale of man trying to explain himself and the things he knows has been omitted.

Miss Schubert has collected and compressed admirably, and Grosset and Dunlap have produced an effective book.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

The Mail Bag

Cardiff, Great Britain

Dear Editor:

When we visit U. S. A., as we do quite frequently, we look forward to our batch of Christian Science Monitors, usually given us by some kind benefactor.

We are three British Mercantile Marine apprentices, ages 17, 18 and 19 years, serving four years before we eventually become officers (at least we hope so!).

As our voyages are rather long, never under six months, you can be sure we appreciate any mail that turns up. That is why we would like some pen-pals—from anywhere—to drop any one or all of us a line.

During the last two years we have visited eight of the states: Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Maryland, Florida, California, Washington and Oregon; and these countries: Belgium, Russia, Ireland, Australia, China, Egypt, Japan, Manchuria, Canada and Siberia. At present we are bound for Germany and Holland.

Wishing your paper every success, J. N., R. S., R. T.

Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I was introduced to a friend in Germany who is now a resident of Belfast, Ireland, and we have kept up an interesting correspondence for about three years. Since we first started corresponding, we have discovered that we have a number of pursuits in common, besides those which originally prompted me to answer his letter to the Mail Bag.

I was rather amused some time ago by a letter written to my sister from a "corrie" in one of the middle western states, who asked whether we had telephones and motorcars in Cape Town, and, if so, how many. The Cape Town automatic telephone system, recently replacing the manual system, is said to be the most modern of its kind in the world, while the number of motor vehicles registered in the city is in the neighborhood of 30,000. Johannesburg, which is the commercial center of South Africa, also possesses an automatic telephone system and some 35,000 registered motor vehicles.

Johannesburg's rise is certainly most romantic. Forty-five or so years ago, gold was discovered on a farm, and on that farm has risen a city, the largest in South Africa, working the most productive gold mines in the world. Who would have prophesied less than fifty years ago that on a farm there would stand a city with modern buildings, shops, tramway system, telephones, up-to-the-minute talkie theaters, zoölogical gardens, stock exchange and all the et ceteras connected with a modern metropolis? Yet such is the case.

The fauna (wild animals) of South Africa are now confined to the zoos or in the special game reserve in the Transvaal known as The Kruger National Park, where animals live in their natural state, unmolested by humans. Civilization has penetrated most parts of the sub-continent and warlike native tribes have been relegated into history.

The main purpose of this letter is to invite correspondence from Mail-Baggers in other parts of the world, who are interested in music, radio programs, biography, dramatic art, stamp collecting and recorded music (symphony orchestras and opera). I will gladly answer all letters received. I read and write English and Afrikaans, but shall be glad to receive letters in Dutch and German, which will be answered in English. I am an "over 20."

With best wishes to the Monitor and all Mail-Baggers,

Cyril J. W. M.

Durban, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you for having forwarded a letter written by me to a correspondent in Texas through the medium of the Monitor a few months ago. I received a very interesting reply, and was glad to be able to furnish needed information on the customs and habits of the natives of South Africa.

I have since been very interested in reading letters published in the Mail Bag columns of the Monitor from Monitor Reading Groups in different parts of the world. I know of no such group in Durban, but as I, myself, am a very interested reader of that invaluable international newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, I have written to the Brighton Monitor Reading Group to ask if a member will let me know something more of the subjects discussed at their meetings. For my part, I hope to be of some service to the group in discussing with them in closer detail the bigger interests which pertain to South Africa. I shall be pleased, therefore, if you will kindly forward on this letter to the B. M. R. G.

The good seed that is being sewn through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor is of inestimable value to the uplift of mankind the world over. Olive W.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Margaret C. E. (13), Los Angeles, California—From anywhere. Interested in music, dogs, stamps and in collecting china dolls from different countries, and china animals. Is a Camp Fire Girl.

Gladys B. (13), Chicago, Illinois—From Asi and Africa particularly. Interested in art, music and sports.

Betty K. (15), Evanston, Illinois. From anywhere, especially England. Interested in art, aviation and post marks.

Marion J. P. (15), Wilmette, Illinois—From anywhere: Interested in sports, painting and music.

Mary J. P. (16), Chicago, Illinois—Would like a French correspondent of same age. Interested in art, dramatics and other subjects.

Bella E. W. (18)—From anywhere, especially from Germany. Interested in interior decorating, reading, sports, dramatics and scrapbooks. (Will Bella please send her address?)

Eve M. S. (19), London, England—From Ireland, Germany and France. Interested in music and reading.

From Boys

K. W. J.-V. (19), N. Transvaal, South Africa. From anywhere, especially America. Interested in sports and photography.

W. G. G. (14), Glasgow, Scotland—From anywhere, especially South Africa and Germany. Interested in stamp collecting, music, cycling, sports, particularly Rugby football.

Over 20

Gladys M. H., Rockford, Illinois—From anywhere. Interested in stamp collecting, music, art and literature.

Mary E. M., New York City—From anywhere.

Frances F., Los Angeles, California—From anywhere, especially from Chicago, Boston and Los Angeles.

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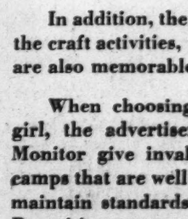
Interested Parents are cordially invited to come out and inspect the camp.

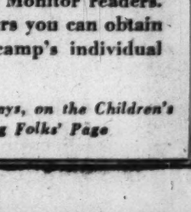
Camping Joys
You Long Remember

Among the events at an organized summer camp that you especially enjoy are these—



1. OVERNIGHT HIKES
when you sleep in the open and cook breakfast over a camp fire.

2. FIELD DAY
when your camp entertains guests from another camp.



3. BOAT TRIPS
in search of interesting curios of nature.

4. THE SATURDAY NIGHT SHOWS
with camp talent performing.

In addition, the swim before breakfast, the games, the craft activities, the songs and the camp fire stories are also memorable.

When choosing a Summer Camp for a boy or girl, the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor give invaluable help. They direct you to camps that are well equipped, well managed, and that maintain standards appreciated by Monitor readers. By writing to any of these advertisers you can obtain complete information about the camp's individual features.

Camp advertisements are published Mondays, on the Children's Page, and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Thump of Treadle Loom Heard Across Canada

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Where Home Arts Flourish

And Canadian Villagers Carve, Spin and Weave

By Kate L. Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont.

CANADA has really never lost the "homespun arts" but in the last four years she has seen a marked revival of them. This has been done through organization of handicraft associations and individual effort. Hands that refused to be idle rediscovered a former skill. Other hands, unskilled but appreciative, reached forward to receive their worth-while products and their owners said, "We can help you."

Now, the craftworker in Canada is a personage and every Canadian city can boast of a craft center and a lively interest in such arts. Although organization for the benefit of the craftworker has spread in the last four years, Canada has to its credit two pioneer societies which have maintained markets and instructors for the crafts for many years. The oldest of these is the Women's Art Association. It is now 48 years old and has affiliations throughout the Province of Ontario and western Canada. The other pioneer, the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, which was established in 1906, is located in Montreal. Four years ago the Canadian Handicraft Association was organized in Toronto where a shop receiving and selling the products of the workers is maintained. The Cottage Craft Industries of the Province of New Brunswick has also long been active, serving the rural women of the Maritimes and giving them a splendid tourist market at St. Andrews.

In addition to these, the extensive Canadian rural organization maintained by the Provincial Governments, known as the Women's Institutes, has established among its members the crafts, especially wool-working in all its phases and needlework. Also, the Quebec government has recently founded a handicraft school, equipped with looms and wool-working apparatus, and practical aid is given to Quebec women and men in marketing their products.

The outposts of the craft interest have been reached in Gaspe and Labrador in the East, and in Vancouver Island and the Yukon on the West, where the original arts of the coast Indians are now encouraged.

The Demand for Looms

In many Ontario farm homesteads the spinner has returned to her wheel when she had one and the weaver to the available looms. When as in most cases these were lacking, the wood-workers and mechanics have offered their inventions. The demand for looms, simplified ones and new types of spinning devices, has been met. Many loom models are now on the market, and any woman who wishes to learn these pioneer crafts may not only secure an effective equipment but also lessons for its operation. Materials and information about home-dyeing of wools and classes in the study of fabrics and materials have raised the pioneer occupation of providing mere clothing to an art that will produce fine tapestries and goods of individual qualities which for some of the workers are beyond a price.

Schools have helped and the hands of some students unable yet to find a place for work in the industrial world have turned to the crafts where in exhibitions, the results of their intelligently applied training is something for praise.

Return of Finger Weaving

A revival of that almost lost art of finger weaving used in the making of the ceintures flechees, those brilliantly rainbowed belts of the habitant, has been seen in the last five years. A search among the remote villages of Quebec discovered a few skilled workers. They were secured for demonstrations and the instruction of others. Now it is possible to buy a colorful sash made in Quebec. The few that were left some years ago had been secured as museum pieces. The Canadian Handcrafts Guild of Montreal found Madame Lord of St. Marie Salome and she has taught to willing pupils the difficult art of finger-weaving the sashes.

Art associations and handcraft societies also have recently given attention to the gifts of the foreign women and girls in the matter of needlework. The New Canadians, as they are called through their own organizations, are working with the handcraft clubs to encourage young women to carry on their embroideries and apply them to articles such as blouses, smocks, dresses and household linens that may be purchased and used by the Canadian woman in her home. Last year at the Canadian National Exhibition, 12 nationalities coöperated in an exhibition of weaving and needlework. Scandinavians, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Croatians, Czechoslovakians and others brought quantities of work to form a brilliant ensemble of color in the New Canadian section of the Women's Building. Many of the workers placed orders when demonstrating their arts in needlework and weaving.

Such prosperity as has come to the craftworker in Canada is due to a spirit of coöperation which has developed such resources as are peculiar to the people themselves. A standard has been set and the quality of the workmanship raised through instruction and advice. But there is much more to be done. It is the aim of the Canadian Handcraft Association to send out traveling exhibits to rural Ontario first and then farther afield in order that the countrywoman may see the finest examples of workmanship and pattern-making. In all efforts the great purpose is to develop in the local handcraft work an expression of those qualities of heart and mind which are essentially of the people.

From an Exhibit of Crafts Practiced by New Canadians and Exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Women's Building. The Tapestry Above Is an Example of Plant-Dyed Wool Woven on a Tapestry Loom. Other Loom Fabrics in the Brilliant Colors of Ukrainian Designs Are Shown on Each Side of the Tapestry. Wood Carving, Painted Wood and Pewter Modeling Stand on the Hand-Woven Runner of Polish Pattern.

Purchasing Agent Goes to Market

Woman's Skill in Buying Wins for Her a Profession

Women in Food Work Series—4

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE home, woman is the buyer. It has been estimated that 85 per cent of all buying done in the United States today is done by women. In the purchase of food, clothing, automobiles, household furniture, etc., of daily living, woman's word is the deciding one. A tremendous amount of food is bought by women in the numerous tea rooms and restaurants all over the country, but, in the narrow sense of the term, there are few women purchasing agents.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, which has been for over half a century a pioneer in opening up new paths for women, was the first organization in Bostoh to send a woman purchasing agent to market. Even at the present time there are few women buyers to be found in the early morning crowds in historic Faneuil Hall Market. Ellen Riley or her assistant, Ethel Pillman, is usually there, buying for the School Lunch Department and the different restaurants of the union.

Miss Riley was for some years in charge of the cafeteria in a large department store in Boston, where she had much practice in buying. Her most interesting experience, however, was in Washington, at the White House. For four and a half years during the Coolidge Administration, she had charge of all housekeeping arrangements. Buying for the President's household is a fascinating job. Prime ministers, queens or movie actors may be coming to dinner!

All purchases are classified under three separate accounts:

1. Buying for the President's household, including servants—paid out of the President's own pocket
2. Official entertaining, paid by the Government.
3. Replacements and upkeep of the White House—charged to the account of Department of Public Buildings and Parks.

Daily trips were made to market, with a coachman and span of horses. Quality is, of course, the keynote in all White House buying. Hours might be spent in choosing the choicest fruits and vegetables. The fish for the President's luncheon might be personally selected and brought in the front door of the Executive Mansion (carefully concealed in the folds of a brief case). At the summer White House, new markets must be sought. In Wisconsin an automobile trip of over 100 miles was necessary to do the buying.

Miss Riley's work was not, however, confined to the supervision and buying of food. At the time of the White House repairs, when the roof was removed and extensive alterations were made to the top floor whereby two additional guest rooms were made available, it was her job to select furniture and draperies for these rooms. Before leaving the White House extensive purchases of household linens were made, that everything should be left in the apple pie order demanded by Mrs. Coolidge, a good New England housewife.

After her Washington experience, some years were spent as an executive with Alice Foote MacDougall of New York. It was with this wealth of experience that Miss Riley came to the union two years ago as purchasing agent.

For Colleges

At Wellesley College all food supplies are bought by a woman, Miss Florence Tucker, whose official title is purveyor of foods. Twelve houses are maintained at Wellesley and all food used in these houses is bought by this main office.

Probably one of the best known woman purchasing agents is Miss Elsie Leonard of Smith College. Miss Leonard, when interviewed at her delightful old Revolutionary home in Hadley, was rather reticent in telling of her interesting background and experience and her father was called upon to supply some of the details. It was he who told of her invitation some years ago to address the American Hotelmen's Association in New York on food purchasing.

Perhaps there are few women purchasing agents because there are few women who have the wonderful training and experience which have brought Miss Leonard to her present position. Graduating from the University of Minnesota, she came to Simmons College as a special student in the institutional management course.

For two years Miss Leonard was at Wilder House, Wellesley, as head of house. She then returned to the University of Minnesota, where she opened the first dormitory for women and for several years did the buying and managed this house. Short periods of time were spent at the University of Chicago, in the School of Education Cafeteria—one of the finest of college cafeterias. From 1914-17, Miss Leonard was at Teachers College, Columbia University, first at the Horace Mann Lunch Rooms and later at Whittier House. At Teachers College she taught courses in Marketing and was assistant to Miss Emma Baker, a pioneer in Food Work.

The next four years of Miss Leonard's life were full and active ones. In the summer of 1917 she went to the University of Wisconsin as Director of Halls and Commons and Associate Professor of Home Economics. Handling over 100 employees, having charge of two dormitories and managing a large cafeteria would seem a full-time job, but early in 1918 she was notified that 500 soldiers must be fed. An indoor track was made into a kitchen and dining room and in less than three weeks' time, the men were being fed. The following August this number was doubled and in September 3000 men were being taken care of, in addition to the regular routine work of feeding the college girls. The amount of administrative work necessary to build up this working organization was equaled only by the struggle to get things back to everyday routine. During all this time, courses were being carried on in Institutional Administration, Quantity Buying and Cooking, and girls were being directed in the field of Food Research.

Buys for Thirty Houses

In 1922 Miss Leonard went to Smith College as purchasing agent. With one assistant she does all the buying for the thirty houses in which Smith College girls live. Even though Smith is a very large college, the constant attempt is made to retain the advantages of small groups. Each group has a head of house, who is not only the social head but also has charge of the housekeeping and menu making for her large family. Very close contact is maintained between these heads of houses and the purchasing office and records kept of all foods bought for any particular house. Frequent conferences are held at which the purchasing agent keeps the heads of houses informed of market conditions, quality and prices of commodities, that the menus may be wisely made. Every effort is made to keep away from standardized meals.

A food purchasing agent, Miss Leonard feels, should have a happy balance of training and experience. She should know what goes into the kitchen, when it goes in and what happens to it. All too many buyers stop with "what goes in." A woman who has had practical experience in food management has a wonderful background for purchasing. Then, too, she must have an aptitude for figures, as a tremendous amount of clerical work is necessary. She must study crop conditions, weather conditions and market conditions. She is the contact between the merchant and consumer and must maintain a wise and wholesome relationship. In former days food buyers were not above commissions or gifts—women have done much to change this.

Food purchasing seems to be a field peculiarly fitted to women. It is up to them to prove their worth!

Next Week—Hotel Management

Mrs. Izole M. Dorgan With "Letitia Penn," Thought to Be the Oldest Doll in the United States.

Dolls With Experiences

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS LETITIA PENN could tell the most interesting stories. Her earliest memories are of muddy streets in the very center of London town, of sedan chairs and bearers, of powdered wigs and satin breeches. She crossed the ocean to America in the days when a voyage meant something and a safe arrival involved days and days of travel with pirates in the offing, stale water and moldy biscuits the main fare, and sails the only means of locomotion. Miss Letitia Penn has seen a country made, a continent opened, the coming of trains and telegraphs and telephones. And through it all she has smiled her somewhat wooden smile and worn the frock, a court costume of 1699. If she is proud that she was the choice of the daughter of William Penn as a gift to a little Miss Rankin of Philadelphia she has never for a moment shown the least presumption. And now that she has come to rest as one of the most important features of the collection of dolls owned by Mrs. Izole M. Dorgan of Great Neck, she is as unmoved as when George Washington crossed the Delaware or the first radio was heard.

Miss Letitia Penn is not the oldest, but she is one of the most interesting figures in that group which Mrs. Dorgan calls her "grandmother dolls," each of them reminiscent of childish fingers which fashioned playthings of hollyhocks and chestnuts and cornhusks, which stitched away on tiny gowns and caps, which packed and unpacked wee trunks, and wheeled doll carriages over miles and miles of road.

The collection includes one of the very first of the glass-headed dolls, which began to make their appearance around 1810, a Duchess of Kent, the little model of Queen Victoria's mother being one of the early "contemporary dolls," and a Jumeau baby, brought out by the house of Jumeau in France in 1844 in competition with the German-made heads which up to then had topped Parisian figures. Ten years later the house of Jumeau was making dolls with heads that turn, the forerunner of the dolls that close their eyes and speak.

One of the popular dolls in the years between 1780 and 1850 was the peddler, made of wood or cloth with embroidered face or wax-coated head, and carrying a tray of goods to be hawked through the streets. Mrs. Dorgan has a tiny haberdasher with a winsome face. Her Civil War dolls are in soldier costume or crinolines, and also of that period is a mammy from New Orleans with a tray of pralines, and an Indian woman herb seller.

Each little figure is typical of her time, from the Grecian bend to the fashion doll of the '90s, and including a "grandma" doll, fashioned in the '80s by a woman who dressed it in the same sober garb which she herself wore.

Mrs. Dorgan, whose husband was "Tad," the famous cartoonist, began her hobby during the years which she spent in the house caring for her husband. One of the first American women to be employed in a bank, an active worker for woman suffrage, a teacher of English to Chinese children in the Mott Street section of New York City, Mrs. Dorgan developed many activities. Laying these aside, she turned her energy to an acquired interest and began her collection of dolls, and also to make dollhouses and furnish them. Now her collection has been shown publicly and she is beginning to write and speak about it.

MARJORIE SHULER.

Dolls From the Dorgan Collection.

Refreshing Summer Drinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A walk through the glassware section of any department store—or even a dime store—reveals an array of new-shaped glasses and goblets which fairly cry out to be taken home. Here are six drinks, refreshing and cool, which will lend fresh sparkle to the table of the hostess who serves them in this pretty new glassware.

Loganberry Dulcet

Boil
½ cup sugar and
1 cup water until it forms a thin sirup. Strain the juice from
2 cups loganberries. Mix with the loganberry juice the juice of
1 orange and
1 lemon, and the sirup. Add
1 cup crushed pineapple and set in the refrigerator for several hours before serving.

Grape Punch

To the juice of
5 lemons
½ cup sugar and
½ cup water add
16 mint leaves and allow to stand for 30 minutes. Strain. Add
2 cups grape juice and
1 quart ginger ale. Serve very cold.

Iced Chocolate

Put
1 teaspoon chocolate sirup in a glass, and add ginger ale and cracked ice. Stir well before serving. Use either canned chocolate sirup or make it in the following way:
Heat together until smooth
½ cup cocoa
¾ cup sugar and
1 cup water

Grape Fruit Glacé

Combine
1 small can grapefruit juice with
½ cup orange juice. Chill ingredients and serve with a maraschino cherry in each glass.

Apple Cider Punch

Combine
1 cup orange juice
½ cup lemon juice and
2 cups cider. Dissolve in this mixture
1 cup powdered sugar. Just before serving add
1 pint carbonated white grape juice. Serve in tall iced glasses.

Tomato Juice Cocktail

For those who do not care for fruit juices, here is a splendid tomato juice cocktail.

Mix the following ingredients together thoroughly and chill:
1 pint tomato juice
1 teaspoon onion cut fine
1 teaspoon sugar
½ cup finely chopped celery
½ cup lemon juice
¼ teaspoon salt
6 drops Worcestershire sauce. After straining this mixture, it is ready to serve.

Pointers for Gas Stoves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you aim to be an efficient housewife, who studies carefully every device you use, start out some day to learn how to run a gas stove most economically.

First of all remember that matches are cheaper than gas and that turning out the gas as soon as you are through with it means a saving in the month's gas account. Even though you expect to put another cooking utensil on the flame when you have it ready, turn the gas out until the pan is on the stove ready to heat. Another way to save gas is to put eggs to boil in the under part of the double boiler while a cereal is cooking. You can cook beets for pickles in the under part of the double boiler, also, when the children's oatmeal is being made.

Always plan to utilize all the oven space when baking. Steam will not do where cake is being baked, but a scalloped dish or a pan of rolls or many other things can be slipped in the oven to fill it. Also steak can be broiled while you have the oven filled with baking if you can use a hot oven. Place a small steak or chops on a pie tin or long cake pan when placing the meat to cook on the broiler. This saves washing the broiler and you can serve any juice that cooks out of your meat.

When foods come to the boiling point on the gas range, turn down the flame to keep the food at just the boiling temperature and you will find this cuts gas rates as well. Many times you can cook twice the amount of some foods to be used at two meals with a saving of gas. To melt butter for cream sauces learn to put the butter in a small flat container and set this on a kettle lid that covers some boiling food. This will do away with any necessity for lighting a special burner to melt the butter.

Rub the gas stove thoroughly each morning with softened newspapers to take off any surplus dirt. When the stove is cold wring a sponge, kept for this purpose, out of warm water and rub the sponge generously with soap. This will remove all grease spots and preserve the black on the iron. Keep all burners clean and correctly adjusted in order to get the best results in quick cooking from the burners of your gas range.

Taffy a Child Can Make

Dear Editor:

For several years I have hunted for a really dependable taffy recipe that my little daughter could make. I have tried many; some recipes turn to sugar, some get hard too quickly, some are too sticky. Oh, you don't know the cups of sugar I've wasted! At last I've found a splendid one which I want to share with Monitor mothers. I discovered this in the kitchen notebook of a friend who did not know where it originally came from.

Take
2 cups molasses (light)
1 cup sugar
1 ounce butter
½ cup water.

Boil the above ingredients until they form a hard ball when dropped in water. Pour into shallow buttered tins and cool quickly. Flavor with vanilla and pull. Keep hands clean, cool and dry and this taffy will not stick.

(Mrs.) J. W. V., Kansas

It Might Work With Yours

I had an aluminum pot and a saucepan, both containing a tiny hole. These utensils were practically new. Taking a hammer and giving the holes a tap or two remedied this and I have been using them steadily for two years. Mrs. S. I. C., Canada.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

To Keep Cake Fresh

If you have no cake box, cover your cake with waxed paper and hold in place with a rubber band. This is handy when one is taking a cake on its plate to a picnic or camping, as it will keep fresh several days, protected in this way.

Pancake Canapes

When you have a little pancake batter left over, try baking the cakes up as usual, then at a later meal cut the cold cakes into little rounds, squares or triangles, dot with jam or jelly, soft cheese, peanut butter, or apple sauce, and you will find you have canapes that are delicious as different.

Keep the Ice Cream Cartons

If ice cream cartons, from the little individual cups to the quart size, are washed immediately on being emptied, they are nice to use later for jellies, jams, pickles, salad, that one may wish to give to a friend or take on a picnic.

Save Time in Cleaning Up

A newspaper spread on the kitchen table before preparing vegetables or fruits will give one freedom in handling, and the litter may be rolled up in the paper, leaving the table in order quickly.

Mrs. H. H., Illinois.

By Robert Bagby, N. Y. Courtesy of Trippe-Barker & Co. to The Christian Science Monitor

An Inexpensive Addition to Your Vacation Wardrobe

This Charming Frock Can Be Made at Home

A cool, crisp evening frock and gloves of navy and white may be made of sheer Gay Nineties organette. The ruffles at the neck and the three from knee to floor give an important flare to the silhouette. The sash is of navy velveteen ribbon. The pattern is a simple one, and if made of an organdie with a permanent finish it will keep its crispness.

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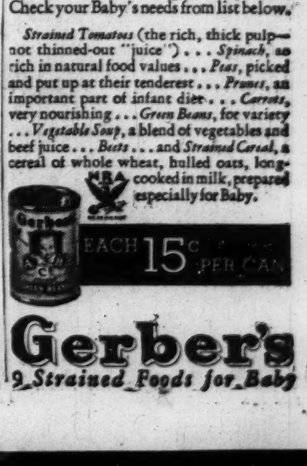
NO BABY
...can enjoy Finer Foods than these Gerber Products
If you could see the care we take in every step of preparing Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal for Baby, you'd realize why the above statement is so true. Only the finest of vegetables are used, harvested right at the pink of perfection; then rushed to Gerber kitchens while they're still fresh. Everything to help make little ones grow rosy-cheeked and husky is found in the Gerber list. It offers wholesome variety—each food extra-finely strained for infant digestive systems. Check your Baby's needs from list below.
Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") ... Spinach, so rich in natural food values ... Peas, picked and put up at their tenderest ... Prunes, an important part of infant diet ... Carrots, very nourishing ... Green Beans, for variety ... Vegetable Soup, a blend of vegetables and beef juice ... Beets ... and Strained Cereal, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.
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Listed Stock Quotations

• Stocks Move Forward, Making Good Gains In Quiet Trading •

Commodity and Money Markets

Specialties Lead Stock Market Into Higher Territory

Advances Cover a Wide Range of Stocks in Rather Quiet Trading

By **Forrest Price**

Stock prices tilted forward today. It does not take much buying to inspire the market with hope. Today's price rise lent a decidedly more cheerful tone to the trading. Sales totaled only 440,000 shares.

There were gains throughout the list but the specialties were the most conspicuous in the upward movement. They led the procession.

Homestake Mining raced up to a new high with a gain of 9 points because of the extra dividend of $2 in addition to the regular monthly payment of $1.

Then Cuban American Sugar preferred which has been a bull performer for some time past soared 3½ points. The common improved moderately.

Announcement that steel mill operations had been curtailed this week to 21 per cent compared with operations last week of 48 per cent did not seem to have any effect upon U. S. Steel common for it rose 1½ points.

U. S. Smelting advanced to a similar extent. Du Pont was active and advanced nearly 3. Union Carbide was among the good gainers.

The powder stocks were in good demand, both Atlas and Hercules advancing well.

The market for bonds was better, advances extending throughout most groups. U. S. Governments and some of the high grade corporate liens were mildly higher. Fractions to a point were established in some of the more popular issues.

Some of the commodities reflected the upward trend in the stock market. Wheat had an early gain of about a cent a bushel, lost part of it, and then rose, closing strong. Rubber was strong due to London buying and a good demand in the domestic market. Silver and cotton were up.

Slowly but surely refunding operations and new financing are coming to the front. Success of offerings that lately have come upon the market must lend encouragement to others, and eventually normal business will be in order.

At least there is undoubtedly more confidence manifested by the financial world, even though it is not yet much in evidence in the securities markets. The fact is there is so much money awaiting investment that it must find an outlet sooner or later, and this outlet will be through the channels of trade.

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—While few of the Independence Day fireworks were saved for today's financial markets, traders generally returned from their holiday with a more optimistic viewpoint and prices reflected the improved sentiment.

Stocks, although moving dully most of the session, brought considerable encouragement to the technicians by advancing fractions to around 2 points. As there was little news of a stirring nature, the rallying tendencies of the list were variously attributed to scattered short covering and cautious investment buying.

Shares of the "blue chip" Homestake Mining reached a new record peak at $421, a gain of 9 points. U. S. Smelting, Armour of Illinois preferred, du Pont, American Can, Columbian Carbon and Union Carbide got up about 2 each.

Market Leaders Up

Others around a point or more higher included United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, Western Union, Chrysler, Goodyear, Westinghouse, Schenley, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Case, Great Western Sugar, Santa Fe, New York Central, American Smelting and Borden.

Union Pacific lost nearly 2 points. There were a few other easier spots.

The flurry in Armour was coincident with the announcement that holders of more than two-thirds of the company's present stock had assented to the capital reorganization plans which come up for formal approval at a general meeting tomorrow.

Bond Market Firm

The turnover in bonds today was in line with the dull sessions of the last few weeks, but in contrast to recent action the tone of the market was firm in all departments.

Gains ranging from fractions to around a point occurred in such issues as American & Foreign Power 5s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

In loans of Armour & Co., Chile Copper, Great Northern Railway and a few more transfers were effected at slightly lower prices.

Continuing their rebound of Tuesday, German Government 7s gained 1½ points during the early trading. There was considerable activity in the Young Plan 5½s at levels close to the previous finals.

The trend was mixed in other foreign groups. Australia 5s, Austrian 7s, Colombia 6s and Japanese 5½s lost a little ground on small dealings. Norway 6s and obligations of Poland and Uruguay were moderately improved.

Dividend Declarations

The Homestake Mining Company declared an extra dividend of $2 and the regular monthly disbursement of $1, both payable July 25 to stock of record July 20. Previously, Homestake, a leading domestic gold mining company, paid extras at the rate of $1 monthly.

Business Defaults Increase

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reports 1033 business defaults in the United States in June, compared with 977 in May and 1048 in the like month a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 5	Last July 3
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	1100	8½	8	8½	8
106¼	91¾	.37	Air Reduction	200	99	99	99	98
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1500	21½	21½	21⅜	21
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	2500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
16⅛	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	13	12¾	13	12½
14⅝	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	11	11	11	..
160¾	126½	.6	Allied Chem	400	132¼	130	132¼	130
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	600	15⅝	15	15¼	15
55⅝	41⅞	.2	Amerada	800	51	50½	50⅝	50
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	33	33	33	..
25⅛	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12½
73⅜	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	68½	68	68½	67
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	26	26	26	26
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	600	97¾	97	97½	96
33⅜	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	20½	20	20⅝	20
54½	38½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	40	40	40	..
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	300	8¼	8	8	8
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	19½	19½	19½	19
10½	6¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	7	6⅝	6⅝	..
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	700	6	6	6	6
43¼	38¼	.*8	Am Ice pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
11	6½	..	Am International	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	20	5	5	5	5
38¾	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	200	24	24	24	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1300	9¾	9½	9¼	9
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	9	9	9¼	8
17⅝	18	..	Am Metal	900	23½	22⅜	23½	23¼
91	73	..	Am Metal 6%	100	82	82	82	..
24¾	21	1½	Am News	10	26	26	26	..
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1000	7¼	6¾	7	6¾
26¾	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	400	17½	17	17	17
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	1500	14	13⅜	13¾	12⅞
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	900	19	18¼	18⅞	18¼
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2500	43	42¼	42¾	41⅜
26½	14	..	Am Smelt Fdries	800	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
66½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	65	64	65	65
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1900	114	112¾	114	113
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	40	13½	13½	13½	..
27⅝	16⅜	1	*Am Wat W & E	600	20¼	20	20¼	20
17½	8½	..	Am Woolen	200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
83¾	58	1½g	Am Woolen pf	100	60½	60½	60½	60½
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	500	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
17⅜	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14¼
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	93¾	93¾	94½	94½
93¼	76½	.7	Armour Del pf	200	92½	92	92¼	..
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	3600	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅞
3⅜	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	900	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	5600	72¾	70¼	71⅜	69¾
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	5	5	5	5
10½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	100	7	7	7	7
18½	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
73¾	51½	2b	Atchison T&SF	2600	60¾	59	60¼	58⅝
89½	70⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	86½	86½	86⅝	86½
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	200	38	38	38	..
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1200	25½	24⅞	25½	24⅞
55½	35¾	1	Atlas Powder	200	49½	48⅞	48⅞	47½
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
57⅞	22	..	Auburn Auto	200	23¼	23	23¼	22⅞
10⅝	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1900	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1700	10¾	10⅜	10½	10⅜
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	2600	23¼	22½	22⅞	22¼
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & O pf	400	26½	26½	26½	..
46⅜	39½	2½	Bangor & Arros	100	43	43	43	43
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	111	111	111	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	900	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	500	16	15¾	16	15⅜
15¼	8⅝	..	Belding Hem	200	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12¾
119¼	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	116½	116½	116½	..
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	900	14¾	14½	14⅝	14½
19¼	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	17	16⅜	17	16¾
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2700	34	33	34	32⅝
82	58⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	100	61	61	61	..
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	100	10½	10½	10½	..
68½	49⅝	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	55½	55½	55½	55⅝
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2800	27	26	26⅜	25¾
28⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	500	22	21½	22	21⅝
19¾	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1800	17½	17	17⅛	17
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	19	19	19	..
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	38¼	36⅞	38¼	36¾
8¾	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
80½	60½	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	66	66	66	..
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	200	52	52	52	..
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9½	9½	9½	0½
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	5	5	5	5⅛
75	56	2	Bucyrus E pf	200	58½	58	58	58
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	200	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
6½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	90	10	9	9⅜	..
19⅜	12½	.40	Burroughs ddw	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	100	21¾	21⅞	21⅞	21½

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	100	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	31¼
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1	1	1	⅞
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	100	21	21	21	20¾
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	20	52	52	52	52
18¾	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	1600	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13⅝
68¼	46	..	Case Thresh	300	51	50½	50½	49½
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	800	27	27	27	26¾
42	29¼	1	Celanese Corp	900	25½	25	25¼	24⅜
4	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
22¾	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	200	14	13	13¾	13½
12¾	6	1½	Central Agguire	600	29⅝	29	29⅝	..
43⅜	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	11800	43½	42½	42⅞	42½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	5	5	5	5⅛
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	45	44½	44½	44½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	47	46½	46⅝	46⅜
8	1⅞	.. h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2¾	2	¾	2¾
8½	4⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3200	7¾	7	7	7
15	8¾	..	Chi & N'western	1900	8⅞	8	8⅜	8⅛
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	16½	16	16½	15¼
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6⅞	6	⅞ 6⅞	..
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	22½	21⅜	22½	21
6¼	2¾	.. h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3	3	3	2⅞
8	3¾	.. h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	3⅞
9⅝	4⅝	.. h	Chi RI&P 7%	200	5	5	5	..
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
60⅜	36½	1¶	Chrysler	6800	39¾	38⅞	39½	38⅜
52	50	2	City Investing	20	50	50	50	..
2¼	⅛	..	City Stores	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
18½	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	15½	14¾	15½	14⅞
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	88	88	88	..
98½	58⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	15¾
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	10	79	79	79	..
8¾	3⅝	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
32	10½	.. h	Colo F&I pf	10	20	20	20	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	26	26	26	25
30	20	..	Colo & So 2pf	100	21	21	21	..
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	5200	14	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
77½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	76	76	76	76¼
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	1200	74	72¼	74	71¾
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	100	28	28	28	28
30	24	2	Coom Cr 6% pf B	20	28½	28½	28½	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	55	55	55	..
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3600	22½	21⅞	22⅜	21¾
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	5100	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	100	44	44	44	43½
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1000	27	27	27	26¾
17½	10¾	1g	Consol Film I pf	100	14	14	14	14¼
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Gas	4100	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	33¼
94	82	5	Consol Gaspf	100	93	93	93	93
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	3500	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	700	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
13⅜	6½	..	Container A	100	9½	9½	9½	..
53⅝	23⅜	..	Container B	200	37⅛	35⅞	37⅛	33¾
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking A	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	900	79	79	79	79
38½	23⅜	1.30	Cont Insurance	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅜
2½	1	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅛	1	1	1
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	2800	19⅞	19	19½	18¾
84½	60½	3	Coorn Products	300	66¼	65½	66¼	65
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1300	6	5⅞	6	5⅝
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	15⅛	15	15¼	15
36⅛	24¼	..	rown Cork & S	100	25	25	25	24⅞
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2200	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	8
60	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	380	59⅜	56⅞	59⅜	56
50¾	37	2½	udahy Packing	200	46¼	46	46¼	..
84¼	42½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	300	81¼	81	81	81½
5¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	9½	9¼	9½	9¼

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
24⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	1900	21	20⅝	21	20
25½	11½	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
33⅝	20¼	..	Del Lack & W	1000	23	22⅜	22½	22½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	200	23¾	23½	23½	23½
31⅝	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	300	32	31¾	32	31⅝
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	2200	44½	44	44¼	44¼
28⅛	14¼	..	Douglas A	800	19¾	19¼	19¾	19
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	100	10	10	10	9¼
2½	1	..	Duluth So Sh pf	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2700	90½	88⅜	90½	87¾
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	300	124	124	124	123½
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅜

—E—

161	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	99	98	998⅜	96¾
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	143	143	143	..
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
19¼	10⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	20⅝
9⅛	4½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
52	45	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	12½	12½	12½	..
33¼	11¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	14	13⅞	14	14
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15½	15½	15½	15¾
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	100	18	18	18	17½
23	12	..	Erie RR 2nf	200	17	17	17	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1000	23⅞	23½	23½	23

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	..	20	51	50¼	51
8¾	4½	..	Fed Motor Tr	..	100	4¾	4¼	4¼
5½	2	..	Fed Screw W	..	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	..	200	2	2	2
25¼	16⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	..	200	18	17¼	18
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	..	100	81¼	81¼	81¼
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	..	400	64½	64¼	64½
17⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B	..	200	3½	3	3
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	..	200	11½	11¼	11½
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	..	100	13	13	13
63	36½	7	Franklin Sim pf	..	100	46½	46½	46½
47⅜	31½	2	Freeport Texas	..	1400	32⅞	32¼	32⅞

—G—

20	11½	..	Gamewell	..	20	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11½	7⅜	..	GenAm Inv	..	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
23½	15½	..	Gen Asphalt	..	100	18½	18½	18½
14½	9⅝	1	Gen Baking	..	600	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	..	10	103	103	103
10¼	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	..	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	..	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	..	5100	19½	19½	19⅝
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec 8p	..	300	12⅞	12⅝	12½
36½	31⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	..	3400	31	30¾	30¾
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	..	300	¾	¾	¾
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	..	200	14½	14½	14½
42	29⅛	1	Gen Motors	..	6400	31⅜	30¾	31⅜
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	..	200	102¾	102½	102¾
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	..	400	32½	31½	32½
3⅝	1⅛	..	Gen Realty	..	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	..	100	14½	14½	14½
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	..	700	10¾	10⅜	10¾
6⅞	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros	..	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
30	16¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	..	100	20	20	20
30⅜	15⅝	1	Glidden	..	400	24½	24	24¼
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	..	250	101½	101¼	101½
9½	5½	..	Gold (Adolf)	..	100	6¼	6¼	6¼
33	16⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	..	200	20	19⅞	19⅝
112	86½	8	Gold Dust pf	..	100	113	112	113

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 5	Last July 3
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	600	12⅜	12⅛	12¾	12⅛
62¾	40	..	Goodrich pf	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
41⅜	25¾	..	Goodyear	1200	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	26⅛
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	500	2⅝	2	2	2
40⅜	30	1	Grant (WT)	200	31	30½	31	30¾
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	1400	21⅜	20⅜	21½	20⅜
34⅛	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1100	34½	33⅞	34¼	33½
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜

—H—

8¼	4⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	6	6	6	6
53½	35	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	40	40	40	..
8½	2	..	Havana El pf	750	4½	4½	4½	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
76½	55	.5	Hazel Atlas	100	88¼	88¼	88¼	88
12½	7⅝	..	Hercules Motors	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
77	59	3	Hercules Powder	1800	77	73⅞	77	73
95⅝	83	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	100	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
13	5¾	.25b	Hollander	400	11	11	11	11
421	310	12¶	Homestake Min	100	421	421	421	..
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
87¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	6200	56¼	55¾	55¾	55¾
24½	8¾	..	Hudson Motor	1800	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9½
7¼	3½	..	Hupp Motors	1100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛

—I—

38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	600	24½	24⅜	24½	23⅞
66	48¾	.4	Ill Central LL	20	62½	61½	62½	..
30½	22½	1.68	Indus Rayon	200	25½	25½	25½	25
6⅝	3⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
4¼	2½	.10	Insuranshare Md	200	4½	4	4½	..
5½	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	400	3¾	3¼	3¾	3½
12½	5⅝	.20	Int Carriers	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
37¾	21⅝	..	Int Cement	400	26¼	26	28¼	28½
46⅞	.30	.60	Int Harvester	1700	32¾	32¼	32¾	32⅛
9⅛	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec	200	6	6	6	5¾
6	3½	..	Int Merc Marine	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
29¼	21	.20b	Int Nickel	6700	25¾	25⅝

Commerce and Finance

Authorities See Italy Quitting Gold Standard As Way Out

Business and Industry

Case for British Banker Is Put By Midland Officer

Clarence Sadd Says Banks' Influence on Currency Policy Restricted

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Testimony to the claim that the disastrous world slump in commodity prices of the past few years cannot rightly be charged either to the banks or to the gold standard is contained in two statements just made here.

One of these statements is in an address given at Birmingham by Mr. Clarence T. A. Sadd, assistant general manager of the Midland Bank, the largest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions. The other is in a paper by Mr. Noel F. Hall, of London University, in the June issue of the monthly review of Lloyd's Bank Limited, another of Britain's "big five."

These statements are regarded as timely, having regard to the tendency that has become apparent in Britain to saddle the banks and the gold standard with responsibility said more rightly to appertain to the state.

Banker's Primary Duty

Mr. Sadd's theme is the comparatively restricted nature of the influence upon currency policy exercised by the banks in the recent past. Mr. Hall endeavors to show that the gold standard, so far from having been a main cause of the trade slump, is in reality a system which affords much protection against currency mismanagement of the kind that has occurred.

Mr. Sadd points out that the primary duty of a banker is toward his depositors. The banker is a lender, but he has to confine himself chiefly to short-term loans in order to maintain liquidity. In making such loans, Mr. Sadd says, the banks have been "if anything too responsive to the appeals of old clients and too inclined to take an optimistic view of their prospects of recovery."

Mr. Sadd also claims that the interest charged by the banks is reasonable. He shows that the popular supposition for example that British banks pocket the whole of the difference between 5 per cent—the minimum they charge the ordinary depositor for an overdraft—and the ½ to ¾ per cent they pay for short-term money, is entirely fallacious. The real comparison, he says, is between the average return to the banks on their assets—viz., 2.8 per cent—and the average payment they make for money—viz., 0.6 per cent. This leaves them, he contends, only the very reasonable margin of 2.2 per cent out of which has to be met the whole cost of running the banking system.

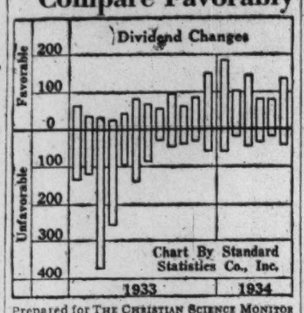
Managed Currency Benefits

Regarding return to the gold standard, Mr. Sadd says: "Few could seriously propose such a step at the present time. Britain has begun to recognize the benefits of a managed currency. Its duty to itself and to the world is to maintain the present comparative stability of sterling."

Mr. Hall adds to Mr. Sadd's statement by carrying the question of the gold standard a step further. He examines the conditions requisite to be fulfilled before Britain could usefully return to gold. He thinks that the raising of commodity prices is on the way to fulfillment.

As regards improving the administration of the gold standard he would restore this system first and reform it afterward. A sound and practical form of gold standard, he holds, could not be devised so long as London, owing to an unstable pound, was partially ineffective as an international center.

Dividend Changes Compare Favorably



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE relation between favorable and unfavorable dividend changes in the last six months as compared with the similar period of 1933 has undergone a radical change.

Note that unfavorable changes now constitute only a small part of the total changes.

Extent of Drop In Steel Making Is Significant

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—Price reductions on many important steel products, a drop in ingot production to 21 per cent of capacity and the issuance of a presidential order which threatens price stability under the code were this week's outstanding developments in the iron and steel industry.

While all three are significant, the sharp decline in production had been anticipated because of the mid-week holiday and the completion last week of second quarter commitments.

Independence Day is one of the year's two official holidays in the steel industry, and even though ingot output is figured on a five-day basis, the week's rate averages only 21 per cent, as compared with 48 per cent last week and 60 per cent in the week before. Many large plants have entirely suspended operations and others are closing down either in the first two or last three working days of the week.

Schedules in the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Buffalo districts average only 10 per cent of capacity, while the Cleveland and Philadelphia territories are running at 15 and 19 per cent respectively.

The rate at Chicago dropped from 52 to 28 per cent, while a semblance of normal production is being maintained only at Detroit, Birmingham and Wheeling, where the scheduled rates are 100, 50 and 40 per cent, respectively.

In all districts the extent of recovery next week will be measured by actual consumer requirements and throw some light on probable summer activity in the industry.

Recent sharp curtailment in steel output has been accompanied by a drastic decline in pig iron production, 29 blast furnaces having been blown out or banked in June, while only one blew in. On June 1 iron was being made at a rate of 48,190 tons daily, as compared with 67,300 tons on June 1. June production of 1,930,133 tons was only slightly less than the 2,042,896 tons made in May while the June daily average rate declined only 2.4 per cent from 65,900 tons to 64,338 tons.

Curtailment of Raw Silk Operations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—The figures for raw silk imports, their storage and deliveries during June are indicative of the continued curtailment of operations, on a voluntary basis, in the silk industry. Peter Van Horn, executive vice-president of the National Federal of Textiles, Inc., announced today that raw silk imports into this country during June totaled 31,057 bales which is 16,778 bales less than imported in June, 1933.

Raw silk in storage in warehouses was 59,048 bales, the first of this month, or 25,115 bales more than that stored on July 1, 1933.

Deliveries of raw silk to American mills during June were 33,069 bales, or 20,558 under the like month last year, the announcement continues. June deliveries fell 5671 bales below those for May.

Although operations in silk factories are away below the peak position, they are just a little below normal for this season, according to an official in silk circles.

Substantial Decline In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States for the week ended July 3 (five days) totaled $4,489,068,000, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet. This is a decrease of 9.8 per cent from the $4,979,090,000 reported in the corresponding five-day week last year.

Reduced clearings at New York, which were $3,035,174,000, compared with $3,635,776,000 were principally responsible for the decrease, the agency said.

Baltimore, Detroit, Omaha and Louisville reported substantial increases this week over a year ago.

New Commission Board Head Hits Stock Gambling

Joseph P. Kennedy Aims to Stop Manipulation—No Wall Street Man

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The unknown quantity in the new Securities and Exchange Commission—Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman—has explosively disclosed himself as a violent opponent of stock market gambling.

Forceful in gesture, pithy in expression, freckled in complexion, Mr. Kennedy made it plain to reporters in an interview that he intended to go the full distance in eradicating manipulation and deception from the markets.

Problems of organization and distribution of duties were discussed today at a meeting of the new commission attended by all members except Ferdinand Pecora of New York.

The commission has not been allotted quarters, but it was expected both it and the Federal Trade Commission would be located in the old Interstate Commerce Commission Building.

Mr Kennedy was obviously resentful of reports he had been appointed to represent the Wall Street side of the stock market question.

These reports were responsible for a dispute in organizing the commission, as Ferdinand Pecora had indicated he was opposed to Mr. Kennedy because of a pool operation by the latter. Now, however, all troubles apparently are settled.

"Things are right or wrong," Kennedy said. "How do you judge the way to go? I don't know exactly, but I do know these things that President Roosevelt is doing has brought conscience to its feet.

"There isn't a thing in this bill" (referring to the new exchange control act), "that anyone dealing in the markets can't afford to do.

"This bill is designed to protect investors. Some investments, of course, are partly speculative, and I don't understand that we are to stop that kind of buying.

"Here's what I mean. The fellow who buys stock Monday morning with the idea of selling it Thursday afternoon for enough profit to pay for his vacation is a speculator. This bill doesn't help him or protect him. It doesn't do anything except make it harder for him.

"The fellow, on the other hand, who buys a stock to hold is now protected. He may not buy this stock as though it were a bond, but his speculative interest is small compared to his desire for honest investment.

"You can't rig the market any more, so you can't get the kind of a market the 'fly guy' needs—a market that turns over on a gambler's whisper."

"I'm no sucker," he said. "I don't pretend to know as much about some of this stuff as these other fellows" (referring to the other commissioners) "and I'm going to pay a lot of attention to them."

N. Y. Mutual Savings Banks Shown to Be In Liquid Position

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—The highly liquid position of the mutual savings banks in New York State is revealed in the semiannual statements of the Savings Banks Trust Company and Institutional Securities Corporation, made public today.

The trust company, whose stock is owned by all the savings banks in this State, shows an increase in its cash position during the six-month period just ended of $31,933,000 to a total of $37,929,956. Its holdings of United States Government and New York State's securities have risen nearly $25,030,000 to a total of $32,369,238. Bankers' acceptances increased nearly $1,400,000 to $6,669,834.

Total resources of the Trust Company during that period have just about doubled, from $53,867,587 to $107,406,114, according to the report. Deposits maintained by savings banks with the company have advanced from $19,180,657 to $41,446,906, and officials of the Trust Company say that this increase was due chiefly to "greater liquidity among savings banks rather than through transfer from other depositories."

The Institutional Securities Corporation, which mainly services a large number of mortgages for savings banks, has improved its cash position for the same period by $2,733,452 to a present total of $3,089,099.

Loans Paid Back to RFC Now Total $1,517,500,000

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Chairman Jones told reporters the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had spent $1,500,000,000 less than the amount provided in the budget for the fiscal year just ended.

Acceleration of repayments of loans was given as the cause.

Officials said virtually every loan made by the corporation to banks which are now open had been paid. Repayments since the corporation was established aggregate $1,517,500,000.

Farm Corn Loans Being Repayed $150,000 Daily

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The Farm Administration said farmers are repaying loans on corn stored under government seal at the rate of $150,000 a day, or the equivalent of 330,000 bushels.

Repayments to date have released about 7,000,000 bushels.

The total amount stored under seal on which the Government advanced loans of 45 cents per bushel was estimated at 270,000,000 bushels with a loan value of about $120,000,000.

Ability of Italy to Remain Tied To Gold Standard Questioned

Budget Deficit, Shrinking Foreign Trade, Decline in Gold Reserve, Outflow of Capital, Combine to Create Anxiety in Informed Circles

By Paul Cremona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Financially and economically, Fascist Italy is in a difficult situation—so difficult that its ability to remain on the gold standard is being seriously questioned by many responsible authorities.

For nearly four years Italy fought gallantly under the dictatorship of Signor Benito Mussolini against the consequences of a world crisis of unprecedented magnitude. Until quite recently, Italy had seemed to be the one privileged country in the world which was feeling less acutely than other countries of greater resources and higher standards of living the effects of the depression. Her political institutions, the strong sense of discipline inculcated upon the people by Fascism, and the virtual control by the state of all the productive forces of the nation appeared to form a solid barrier sufficient to meet and overcome the unfavorable conditions caused by the crisis.

A set-back, however, began a few months ago, due largely to fighting a losing trade battle against depreciated currencies. The budget deficit was assuming alarming proportions; foreign trade was rapidly dwindling; the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy decreased by over 700,000,000 lire in the first five months of 1934; there was a wave of pessimism toward the lira reflected by the outflow of Italian capital; in a word, confidence in the financial and economic policy of the Fascist Government had, for the first time, been shaken. The situation, indeed, threatened to become so serious that several highly unpopular measures had to be taken to remedy it.

Although Italy is pursuing a policy of strict deflation, budget estimates for expenditures have been progressively increasing for the past three years, while estimates for revenue during the same period have been progressively decreasing. Budgets in the "red" can be balanced only in one of two ways—by raising additional revenue or by cutting down expenditure. Now, since the pressure of taxation has attained the limit beyond which it is not thought possible to go, the Government has decided to adopt the other alternative.

The recent debt conversion of 5 per cent consols into a 3½ per cent redeemable loan for an amount totaling about 61,400,000,000 lire and the reduction in the salaries of government employees will save the Treasury about 1,200,000,000 lire while a further 500,000,000 may be economized in other departments. The estimated deficit for the ensuing fiscal year of 2,900,000,000 lire is thus reduced to 1,200,000,000 lire. On the other hand, the allocation of 2,000,000,000 lire for the construction of new warships and airplanes which will be spread during the next six financial years involves an additional expenditure of 330,000,000 million lire for next year, which again brings the estimated deficit to over 1,500,000,000 lire.

How this deficit will be met is a mystery, for while Signor Mussolini is firmly determined to balance the budget at all costs he admits that this cannot be done by further taxation. And no further savings seems to be possible unless the Government greatly reduces its program of public works.

Another disturbing factor is the falling off in exports. Ever since the stabilization of the lira in December, 1927, Italian exports have been decreasing. The shrinkage of exports was also accompanied by a decline of imports, but while for many years the tendency had been for exports to decrease less rapidly than imports the situation has completely reversed in the last few months. The adverse trade balance which during the last three years had remained in the same level of 1,450,000,000 lire, is expected this year to reach 3,000,000,000 lire.

By lowering costs in order to increase exports and by erecting customs and other barriers to decrease imports it is hoped to redress the trade balance. The real problem, however, which Italy has not yet been able to solve, is to bridge the existing disparity between the internal and external purchasing power of the lira; in other words, between home and external prices.

The World's Business

Can Germany Be Self-Sufficient?

HAPPILY, the agreement with Great Britain over the transfer moratorium on the Dawes and Young bonds held by Britons will hold off Germany's threat to insulate and isolate her economy from the outside world. The question which that threat involved, nevertheless, still remains of interest. Can Germany be self-sufficient? It was Germany, it will be recalled, that supplied the new word for self-sufficiency, namely, autarchy. The autarchists assert that such is their genius in the fabrication of substitutes that the transition from an importing nation to an autarchic nation would not be difficult. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, is one. In New York, after a visit to the President in connection with the preparations for the World Economic Conference, he told a private gathering that, if the world parley failed, Germany for one was all geared up for self-sufficiency.

* * *

For many months past many other nationalists have been making the same claim for their countries. One hears it from many platforms in the United States. But the facts of the trade situation in each country do not harmonize with the assertions. Germany, being situated in the temperate zone, is dependent upon all the tropical countries for the specialized products produced in that climate. It is true that in the case of several such products inventive genius has been responsible for acceptable substitutes. Beet for cane sugar is probably the outstanding example. But, beyond sugar, there are very few commodities which a country would willingly consume instead of the original article. Moreover, foodstuffs even from the temperate zone have to be imported. Germany's staff of life is rye. After Russia, she produces more rye than any other country, and she grows her own needs for this grain. This applies to oats. But her dietary also contains wheat, barley, rice, butter, and meats, and in none of these vital commodities is she self-sufficient.

So much for food. Clothing is the next great category of requirements. In the brusque arguments with Britain, the Germans threatened that, if a clearing system were inaugurated, they would cut off their purchases of wool from Australia. As much as 90 per cent of the wool used in Germany is said to come from this source. The percentage seems very high. But I have not the detailed data of German statistics on hand to check it. Anyway, the point is that, even if Germany had ruled out Australia as the source of supply, she would have had to turn to some other foreign supplier. Cotton and flax as well as wool must be bought outside.

This is growing into a considerable list of necessary imports. But it is by no means completed. In the last analysis Germany's deficiency in food and clothing is purchasable only by export commodities. These are mainly manufactured goods, the products of German technical genius. But even in this department German factories must rely on foreign countries for raw material. Genius, after all, cannot make bricks without straw. The framework of industrialized society is steel, yet Germany has always been compelled to buy iron ore abroad, even before the Treaty of Versailles, under which Germany lost 30 per cent of her iron ore resources, made this dependence more pronounced. In addition, she must buy copper, zinc, nickel, bauxite, tin, tungsten chromite, mica, manganese, and lead, while all her oil has to be imported. It is plain, therefore, that the industrial machine in Germany is singularly tied to foreign supplies.

* * *

Nationalists would probably answer that at a pinch the inventive genius of the Germans could provide substitutes for necessary imports. But I find that nationalists never reckon the cost. One is peculiar to German policies. The nationalists in Germany are allied to those East Elbian Junkers who have constantly resisted the application of rationalization to agriculture. Yet if German agriculture is to be self-sufficient, there must be a breaking up of estates which, from the autarchic standpoint, do not meet the needs of either efficient or essential agriculture. Most of the recent administrations have been wrecked on this very issue. Bruening wanted to come to grips with it; he was unseated. The same aim animated von Schleicher, but it was attended by the same fate.

If the Junkers themselves will not pay this price for autarchy, how can it be expected that the population will pay the price that would be extracted from them? Fostering a substitute in place of a natural commodity is expensive. In its early stages it is generally far more costly to produce. In order that it shall have a monopoly market, the tariff must be high enough to remove competition. Thus, over the range of products for which Germany is now dependent upon other countries, there would be the same results as if the United States were to shut out natural rubber in favor of the new artificial rubber. The home market would be closed to the new commodity. In view of its excessive cost, it would be several thousand per cent higher in price than the existing product. Consequently few tires would be bought. This reduction in demand would hurt the automobile industry and all its subsidiary industries. The effort would mean, in sum, a reduction in the living standards of the American people, and this is what would happen if Germany started to chase the will-o'-the-wisp of autarchy, only more so.

* * *

However, the trend, now that Germany has capitulated to the British protests, is against autarchy. Germany will probably find that she must treat all her creditors equally. But, in order to pay her debts, she will have to force more sales if she cannot cut her purchases. For this purpose a weapon that she has not yet tried is devaluation. Devaluation, it seems to me, is brought nearer by the London agreement.

H. B. E.

Much Interest Is Centered In Wool Auctions

Greater Price Decline Than Hoped For—Movement From Texas

Of chief interest to the wool trade this week has been the opening of the fourth series of Colonial wool auctions in London, on Tuesday. The political and financial situation in Continental Europe and especially in Germany made the opening of these sales of more than passing interest to the trade here, as well as across the Atlantic.

Merinos were down generally 20 per cent, compared with the close of the previous series, while fine crossbreds were lower by 15 to 20 per cent and medium and low crossbreds were down about 15 per cent. Slipes (pulled wools) were down 20 to 25 per cent, and scoured crossbreds 10 to 15 per cent.

Warp and Weft Prices

These reductions applied to closing prices at the last series, bring 64-70s spinners warp and weft wool around 55 cents, clean basis, Boston, in bond. Adding the duty of 34 cents, clean basis, and subtracting the conversion differential, one gets a clean cost parity for domestic territory wools somewhere between 75 and 78 cents for the good to choice fine staple descriptions and possibly 72@75 cents for the ordinary to good fine topmaking wools.

The movement of a further quantity of wool in Texas these last few days has been outstanding in the news from the West. The wool involved comprised some 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of the eight months spring wools, chiefly in and around Kerrville. The movement started in Bandera with a sale of a quarter-million pounds at 18 cents and was quickly followed by a sale in Kerrville which is understood to have involved something like 1,300,000.

Wool on Consignment

Elsewhere in the far West, wool has been moving increasingly well but chiefly on consignment. Dealers have been unwilling to meet the high asking prices of the growers, seeing too many factors of uncertainty in the outlook to warrant paying such prices. Mostly, consignments are being taken against cash advances of 15 to 20 cents.

In the bright wool states, there is less activity for the moment. For the medium wools 25 to 27 cents is being paid for the ordinary to choice wools depending upon what they may be. The fine wools of eastern Ohio and Pennsylvania, which have been held by the growers around 25 cents, have not yet commenced to move in quantity, as the dealers are not inclined to pay the asking prices for these wools; at least, not yet.

In the local and other eastern markets there has been only a moderate demand for wool. The movement, such as it is, has been chiefly in woolen wools and wastes or by-products suited to the requirements of the woolen mills. There have been some sales of the finer pulled wools, good double A's scoured have been sold at 83 cents, while fine A's of the choicest type are said to have been sold as high as 80 cents. On the other hand, some small lots of double A are reported to have been moved at about 78 cents.

Mohair is not especially active, although there is a little call for hair for the woolen mill trade, around 30@35 cents for the shorter hair. Kids have sold now and again around 65 cents for good No. 1 stock.

Employment for May Increases Further

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONTINUING the uptrend in evidence throughout early months of the year, the number of employed workers increased further during May, although June figures when available are expected to show a reversal of the favorable trend, which will probably continue during July and August.

Output of Electric Energy at Highest Point in 3½ Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—Electric light output advanced to a total of 1,688,211,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended June 30, which is the highest figure since the third week of 1931

The figures released yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute show that output was only 2 per cent above the figure of 1,655,843,000 units produced in the corresponding week of last year. With production getting closer to the 1933 curve, indications are that in this week output will show a considerable drop below last year's figure.

New England continued to report a percentage decline from last year, while other regions were above last year. The area registered a minus 6.7 per cent compared with last year and minus 4.9 per cent compared with the preceding week.

The Pacific coast region reported the largest gain over the 1933 week of any section—11.1 per cent, against an increase of 9.8 per cent the week before. The Rocky Mountain district climbed out of the minus column with a gain of 1.5 per cent against a decline of 0.3 per cent the week ended June 23.

May Farm Exports Are Lowest for Any Month in 20 Years

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—A decline in the volume of farm exports during May to the lowest level for any month in 20 years was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Based on 1909-1914 averages, the monthly index for May was 50, also the lowest for any May during the last 40 years.

The decline was attributed largely to a falling off in cotton exports, only 299,000 bales having been shipped compared with 628,000 bales in May, 1933.

Total exports of cotton during the 11 months ending May 30, however, were about normal. Shipments totaled 7,884,000 bales, valued at $409,531,000 compared with 7,999,000 bales, valued at $292,961,000, during the corresponding 11 months of 1932-1933.

The index figure for shipments of wheat and flour was 31, compared with 18 for May, 1933. Exports of lard increased to the highest level for May since 1925.

Large New York Banks Show Good Gain in Deposits

Chase National and National City Totals Exceed Dec. 31 Figures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—The Chase National Bank and the National City Bank, two of the largest banks in the United States, both show increases in deposits and total resources over the figures for the end of last year, according to their semi-annual statements made public today.

The deposits of the Chase National reported as of June 30, amounted to $1,512,486,000 and certified and cashiers checks of $20,961,000 brought the total to $1,553,447,000. This compares with $1,364,339,000 on Dec. 30, 1933, and $1,497,486,000 on March 31.

Total resources of the bank were $1,810,699,000, as compared with $1,715,188,000 in Dec. 30, 1933, and $1,820,539,000 on March 31. Undivided profits increased $5,146,000 from the end of the first quarter to a total of $16,521,000 on June 30.

Holdings of United States Government securities by the Chase Bank have risen in the last year by most $98,000,000 to a total of $417,366,000.

National City Bank of New York reports for the second quarter an advance in deposits from $1,186,304,532 on March 30 to $1,226,636,687. Its deposits came to $1,057,748,069 on Jan. 13, which was just after the bank had sold preferred stock to the RFC.

Total resources on June 30 were $1,466,919,502, against $1,463,472,604 on March 31 and $1,300,748,950 on Jan. 13.

Undivided profits of the bank were $8,018,866, which is an increase of $406,810 from the end of March. The bank has just declared dividends of 33⅓ cents on the common shares, payable Aug. 1 for the period April 1 to Aug. 1.

The City Bank Farmers Trust Company, affiliate of the National City Bank, reports deposits of $40,263,215 compared with $41,773,149 on March 31 and $40,618,823 on June 30, 1933. Resources were $63,021,173, against $63,966,562 on March 31 and $62,783,719 on June 30 of last year.

Bar Silver Prices Rise to Year's High

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Bar silver advanced ⅛ of a cent an ounce to 46¾ cents today to equal its 1934 high which was made in February. Previous to that the metal had not sold that high since 1930, when it reached 46⅞ cents.

Silver futures advanced slightly in quiet trading on the commodity exchange. Some of the active months showed gains averaging around one-tenth of a cent an ounce.

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The issue and sale of the above Bonds are subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and all legal proceedings in connection with the issuance and sale thereof to the approval of counsel for Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Corporate Trustee.

In the opinion of counsel these Bonds are legal investments for savings banks under the laws of New York (New York Banking Law of April 5, 1929, as amended by the Acts of January 26, 1932, April 21, 1933, and April 5, 1934) and other states.

Copies of a circular of the Company, dated June 27, 1934, describing these Bonds and giving information regarding the Company, may be obtained from the undersigned on request.

PRICE 97½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, TO YIELD 4.37% TO MATURITY.

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

New York, July 5, 1934.

Helen Jacobs, Dorothy Round In Tennis Final

Shields and Wood Beaten in the Men's Singles at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 5 (AP)—The ranking women tennis players of England and the United States, Dorothy Edith Round and Helen Hull Jacobs, respectively, today won their way to the final round of the all-England tennis championships.

Miss Jacobs easily put out the Australian titleholder, young Joan Hartigan, 6—2, 6—2, but Miss Round had a battle on her hands in the ranking French veteran, Mme. Rene Mathieu, triumphing only after three hard-fought sets, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

In contrast to the Jacobs-Hartigan encounter, where the American titleholder never had to extend herself, the Round-Mathieu match was a ding-dong affair from the start with the tennis of a high order.

Miss Round lifted her game to its peak in the final set as Mme. Mathieu, conqueror of Sarah H. Palfrey in the quarterfinals, began to tire. She charged the net on every opportunity and her superior ability in the forecourt finally told the tale. Nearly every point was won in an extended rally.

Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr., ranking American doubles team, won to the semifinals of that division with a straight-set victory over the German pair of Hans Denker and H. Henkel 6—1, 11—9, 6—3.

Americans Brilliant

The American doubles combination played brilliant tennis, especially Stoefen in the first set. They both became erratic in the second after running up a 4—1 lead, but when the set went to deuce they pulled themselves out of their slump and held service to the twentieth game where they broke the Germans to take the set.

They continued to improve in the third set, with Stoefen carrying his full share of the burden. It was by far their best exhibition since coming to England.

Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, veteran French Davis Cup doubles pair, reached the semifinal round by eliminating Sidney Wood and Richard N. Williams 2d, the latter non-playing captain of the American Davis Cup forces, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Wood played well but Williams was in too fast company and proved easy prey for the wily Frenchmen. The result of the match emphasized the comment that has been drifting about Wimbledon because of William's refusal to allow Wood to pair with Shields, his Davis Cup singles mate, to form a second strong American doubles team to back up Lott and Stoefen.

Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and her French partner, Mme.

Defeats American Davis Cup Player

Sylvia Henrotin, upset the seeded team of Helen Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey to gain the semifinal round of the women's doubles, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

© Associated Press Photo from Keystone

Frederick J. Perry

Wednesday's Play

For four hours the battle raged on Wimbledon's famous center court July 4. At the close 17,000 spectators bordered on a state of exhaustion and America's last hope to win the men's singles crown of the all-England tennis championships had been removed.

Encouraged perhaps by the thought that it was on this date their country's forbears elected to do big things, Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. put up mighty battles in their semifinal matches with the prides of the Empire, J. H. (Jack) Crawford and Frederick J. Perry, but to no avail.

Crawford defeated Shields, 2—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4 and Perry subdued Wood, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

So evenly fought were the two five-set struggles that a single point going the other way at the right time easily could have changed the result of either match. Only those who sat through the two Homeric duels will realize how close America came to reclaiming its old place in the tennis sun.

Shields in winning the first two sets unleashed what critics who have followed him since his schoolboy days declared was the greatest tennis of his career.

His backhand, a notoriously weak spot in his armor heretofore, cracked into the corners like a black snake and even proved steadier than Crawford's in the long rallies which came on nearly every point.

The fact that Crawford rallied to take the last three sets is no reflection on Shields's staying qualities. The New Yorker held his game at almost the same level but the sure, methodical Crawford pulled his game to its very peak and kept it there.

Where Shields's service had the Aussie ace worried in the opening sets, Crawford now began to bang it back almost as hard as it came. This ability to handle the American's burning service proved the deciding factor as he broke delivery three times in the fourth set.

Net-Cord Ball Ends Match

The Wood-Perry conflict, which immediately followed, if anything exceeded the first in tenseness. Where the opener mostly was a backcourt duel, Wood and Perry almost invariably followed their services to the net to engage in thrilling forecourt exchanges.

The result was that first one and then the other was hammering his opponent back with his service. Whenever a service break came it meant that set for the one who did it.

The final point of the match was almost anti-climax. After dropping his service in the fifth game Wood, struggling to ward off defeat, pulled up from love-40 to 30-40 when Perry apparently flubbed a return. However, it hit the net cord and, with a dull plop, dropped into Wood's forecourt to give the Englishman game, set and match.

The double defeat left the United States without a finalist for one of the few times since it became a tennis power.

Parker Invades Quarterfinals In the Singles

Milwaukee Youth Advances Twice in Clay Court Tennis Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5—An unseeded star, Arthur B. Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., invaded the quarterfinals of the annual national clay court championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association here yesterday at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club. Hendrix was one of those left out of the list of eight. Karl F. Kamrath of Austin, Texas, one of those included, fell out of the ranks yesterday. Hendrix got into the bracket by defeating Kamrath, 6—2, 6—2, in the third round, and Thane R. Halstead of Chicago, 8—10, 6—4, 6—3, in the fourth.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., seeded No. 1, got through the fourth test by defeating Leonard S. Patterson of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—3. Grant had an interesting third-round struggle with the Chicago veteran, W. T. Hayes, champion in 1911 and 1921, 9—7, 7—5.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defender of the title and seeded No. 2, survived by victories over A. R. Kaiser of Chicago, 6—0, 6—2, and D. K. Barr of Dallas, Texas, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles play began Wednesday. The summary:

United States Clay Court Tennis Championship Singles—Second Round

Gilbert A. Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated Norbert Burgress, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Jack A. Benjamin, Columbus, Ohio, 6—1, 6—3.

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated William E. Parkhill, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.

J. Norman Bickel, Chicago, defeated Rex A. Norris, Lansing, Mich., 11—9, 6—2.

Norris Ruckman, New York, defeated H. W. Masters, Chicago, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Vernon Johns, Denver, Colo., defeated Frederick Neill, Chicago, 8—1, 6—2.

A. F. Winston, South Bend, Ind., defeated Carl Wirthwein, Columbus, Ohio, 6—2, 10—8, 6—2.

Arthur R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated Edgar Weiler, Austin, Texas, 6—0, 6—3.

D. K. Barr, Dallas, Texas, defeated Jose Alonso, Chicago, 6—0, 6—4.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Andrew Tseng, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Third Round

John E. Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Philip Castlen, Los Angeles, 6—3, 2—6, 6—0.

Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Paul Dixon, Champagne, Ill., 6—2, 6—2.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Arthur R. Kaiser, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

Arthur B. Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas.

Leonard S. Patterson, Los Angeles, defeated William Rummel, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Thane R. Halstead, Chicago, defeated Gilbert A. Hunt, Washington, D. C., 4—6, 6—1, 10—8.

D. K. Barr, Dallas, Texas, defeated Jay L. Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—0, 2—6, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Walter T. Hayes, Chicago, 9—7, 7—5.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Harold Surface, Kansas City, 6—3, 7—5.

Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Myron D. Alexander, Chicago, 6—2, 8—6.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Donald G. Sink, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.

Scott C. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated Norris Ruckman, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Wolbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, defeated Vernon Johns, Denver, Colo., 6—2, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Leonard S. Patterson, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—3.

Arthur B. Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., defeated Thane R. Halstead, Chicago, 8—10, 6—4, 6—3.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., 6—4, 6—3.

Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated John E. Shostrum, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated D. K. Barr, Dallas, 6—1, 6—2.

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, defeated Scott C. Rexinger, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.

Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Milton Reuhl, Milwaukee, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

J. Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess, Chicago, defeated William Steineman and R. A. Steineman, Columbus, Ohio, 6—0, 6—1.

D. K. Barr, Dallas, and Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, defeated B. Forstall and H. Harnish, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2.

Donald Church, Chicago, and Philip Castlen, Los Angeles, defeated T. Frank O'Connell and Thane R. Halstead, Chicago, 9—7, 6—2.

Donald Budge, Oakland, and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated A. Wirthwein and S. Wirthwein, Columbus, Ohio, 6—1, 6—.

Walter T. Hayes, Chicago, and Al. F. Winston, South Bend, Ind., won from Ernest A. Wiberg and Richard Sheldon, Chicago, by default.

Second Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated M. S. Goodwin, Lansing, Mich., and S. Morris, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball and Leonard Patterson, Los Angeles, defeated J. Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess, Chicago, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Donald Budge, Oakland, and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Walter T. Hayes, Chicago, and Al. F. Winston, South Bend, Ind., 6—0, 6—2.

Harold Surface, Kansas City, and Edgar Weller, Austin, Texas, defeated Gilbert A. Hunt, Washington, D. C., and Jay L. Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., 3—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, and Arthur B. Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., defeated John Zalinski and P. J. Bronsky, Chicago, by default.

National League Champions Defeat The Braves Twice

Carl Hubbell Registers 12th Victory as Ott Hits 21st Homer

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	46	26	.639
Chicago	43	29	.597
St. Louis	41	29	.586
Pittsburgh	37	30	.552
Boston	38	33	.535
Brooklyn	29	43	.403
Philadelphia	26	46	.361
Cincinnati	22	46	.324

Results July 3

Boston 5, New York 2.
Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 10, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5.

Results July 4

New York 9, Boston 1.
New York 15, Boston 0.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 2.

The New York Giants increased their lead in the National League baseball race to three full games on July 4 by winning both ends of a doubleheader from the Boston Braves. While this was taking place, the second-place Chicago Cubs and third-place St. Louis Cardinals were splitting two games. The Cards are one game in back of the Cubs. The Pittsburgh Pirates tightened their grip on fourth position by dividing with the Cincinnati Reds. One contest separates the Pirates and fifth-place Braves.

That double triumph yesterday at the Polo Grounds gave the Giants a three-to-one edge in their series with the Boston club, the Braves having won Tuesday's game at Braves Field. Fred Fitzsimmons and Carl Hubbell pitched Wednesday's doubleheader, the latter registering his twelfth victory of the season as against five defeats. It was also his third shutout of the 1934 campaign. Mel Ott and Lefty O'Doul hit two home runs each during the afternoon, Ott bringing his season's total to 21. He holds the leadership in the National League.

According to figures sent out by the Associated Press this morning, approximately 200,000 fans attended major league games yesterday. About 90,000 of this number saw National League contests. The Giants-Braves doubleheader at the Polo Grounds drew the record crowd of the day, 42,000.

Tex Carleton pitched the Cardinals to a 6-to-2 victory over the Cubs in the first game at Sportsman's Park. Joe Medwick had a field day at bat, collecting four singles in as many times up. Kiki Cuyler did some hard hitting while big Jim Weaver pitched well, to give the Cubs the second game. Cuyler went to the plate five times and hit three doubles and a triple. He either drove in or scored four of Chicago's six runs.

Reliable Larry French led the Pirates to a triumph over the Reds at Forbes Field yesterday, but Paul Derringer came back in the second contest and held the Bucs in check well enough to let his mates win by 4 to 3.

Tom Zachary of the Dodgers and Ray Hansen of the Phillies were the winning pitchers in the doubleheader at Baker Field.

Endeavour Wins Regatta

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 5 (AP)—Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger for the America's Cup, returned to championship form in a good wind yesterday to win the port regatta over a 42-mile course in decisive fashion. Beaten off several times in light airs, the cup challenger outsailed Velsheda by 10 minutes, with Shamrock V, once a challenger for Sir Thomas Lipton, third, and the veteran of class J sloop racing, Astra, fourth. King George's cutter Britannia was fifth and last. Endeavour sailed the 42 miles under heavy canvas in 4h. 30m.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Great Year for Pony Polo

ANNOUNCEMENT that the officials of the United States Polo Association have already opened subscriptions for box seats to the East versus West games which are to be played at the Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I., starting as far off as Sept. 8, and that among applications already received are some from as far as California on the one side and England on the other, calls attention to the fact that pony polo is having one of its greatest years. And that in face of the fact that there will not be any matches for the famous Westchester Trophy, emblematic of the international championship, between the United States and Great Britain. Last winter's indoor season was very satisfactory from every point of view, and there can be no question but what the outdoor season this summer and fall is going to rank just as high in polo circles.

Cup Tournaments Draw More Teams

The eastern intercollegiate championship and various cup tournaments which have been or are being held have drawn and are drawing more and better teams than has before been the case. For the first time the old Eastern Intercollegiate Polo League had a western college competing for its title, and there is no question but what by the time Harvard is called upon to defend its 1934 championship there will be more than one quartet from outside of the eastern section of the country in the competition. Play for the Third Westbury Challenge Cup this year was of a very high order, and the competition for the Hempstead Cups, which go to the winners of the 12-goal class, is now giving followers of the sport some spectacular polo. Next week comes the play by nine-goal teams for the Wheatley Cups, with a record entry list, and this will give the spectators a chance to see some of the coming stars in active competition.

That Quartet of Foxhunters

There is one quartet which is receiving a lot of attention, and that is the team which goes under the name of the Foxhunters. It is led by that famous internationalist of many years' standing—Devereux Milburn. This alone would be plenty of reason for the team's appealing to popular favor; but there is still another reason. It is the fact that two of the three players who are riding ahead of one of the greatest backs of all time are his sons, while the other is a son of another fine internationalist—Skiddy von Stade. Many a spectator watching this quartet Tuesday harked back to the days when Milburn the senior was leading four horsemen out onto the field to make international polo history under the name of the "Big Four."

* * *

Win Trophy That Never Existed

The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada has in recent years been awarding what has been known as the Norton H. Crowe Trophy to the outstanding athlete of the year. Last year it was Jimmy Ball, the veteran quartermiler from Winnipeg, who was the recipient of that title. As such he was entitled to receive the Crowe Trophy; but, according to reports, he has been wondering where the trophy was. On investigation, it was announced by Howard Crocker, president of the A. A. U. of Canada, that the trophy did not exist. It seems that the amateur body decided three years ago to make the award as a memorial to the noted sportsman whose name the trophy was supposed to bear; but, instead of the trophy, individual shields have been given to Percy Williams, Alex Wilson and Ball, the three athletes who have received the title since its inception. But there is a strong possibility of there being a trophy for future winners of the title, as the executive committee of the association is to meet at Hamilton this month for the purpose of considering the acceptance of a mounted medal which has been specially designed for future awards.

Yale Lightweight Crew Wins; London B. C. Equals Record

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 5 (AP)—Yale's lightweight crew, competing in the Thames challenge cup race of the Royal Henley regatta, today eliminated a rival American eight from Tabor Academy (Marion, Mass.), winning by only three feet. The Elis, who covered the Henley course in 7m. 6s., are the only surviving American crew in this event. The 1933 champion Kent School of Connecticut, was eliminated in the first round of competition yesterday.

Winthrop Rutherfurd, former Princeton varsity oarsman, won his second easy victory in the diamond sculls, defeating E. W. Vingate of England by four lengths in the comparatively slow time of 8m. 41s.

Quintin, which yesterday defeated the Kent (Conn.) schoolboy eight, defending the Thames challenge cup, won a second round race today from Jesus of Cambridge in 7m. 8s.

Kingston College, however, made the best showing in the Thames Cup events as it defeated Worcester College in 7m. 6s., to come within half a second of the record for the event set by the London Rowing Club in 1886.

Henry G. Bugbee Jr. of Princeton was eliminated in the second heat of the diamond sculls, losing by three feet to R. F. Winstone of England in a bitterly-fought race which saw the American just failing to overcome a big early lead of the Englishman. Winstone was timed in 8m. 24s., only 14 seconds over the record for the mile, 550-yard course. Bugbee won yesterday by defeating H. L. Warren of England by four lengths in 8m. 56s., somewhat slower than the first heat in which Rutherfurd defeated A. V. C. Douglas, of the Scots Guards, by three lengths in 8m. 46s.

Picked as the probable finalists, Kent and Quintin, by the luck of the draw, came together in the first heat yesterday, and the powerful Englishmen just managed to win by two-thirds of a length in a spectacular duel. Quintin's time was 7m. 11s., fastest of the day.

Yale's 150-pound eights defeated Trinity by a length and Tabor, eliminated Maidenhead by five lengths, both in the Thames Cup competition. A Yale four-oared shell, competing for the Wynford Cup, easily beat Molesey in 8m, 19s.

The Leander Rowing Club eight defeated the London Boat Club in a grand challenge heat to tie the course mark of 6m. 45s., made by the Thames Rowing Club in 1923. Leander's margin was a quarter of a length.

Robert Clark Wins A. A. U. Decathlon

CINCINNATI, July 5 (AP)—Bettering five of 10 marks recorded by Jim Bausch in the 1932 Olympics, Robert Clark of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, yesterday won the national A. A. U. decathlon.

Clark's scoresheet total was 7955.050. He lapsed considerably from the sensational start he made in the initial five events run when, with a total of 4275.36, he stood a chance of bettering Bausch's world record, 8462.23, made in the Olympics.

Joe Hall, unattached, of Tallahassee, Fla., was second to Clark, with 7488.890, and R. Baldry, another of three men from the Olympic club, San Francisco, competing on the pogram, was third with 7401.180.

Less than a single point stood between holders of fourth and fifth place as final tabulations were made.

Delbert White, Negro performer from the Kansas State Teachers' College, Pittsburg, Kan., who stood third at the end of first day's scoring, took fourth place with 7237.100, while R. Patterson, from Iowa Wesleyan, was fifth, with 7236.290. It was one of the closest divisions between two contestants in years, authorities said.

Clark won three of the ten events: The 100 meter, in 10.4s.; the running broad jump in 24.583ft., and the 400-meter dash in 51.6s.

He bettered Bausch's record in the 100-meter, running broad jump, high jump, 040-meter dash and the 1500-meter run. In the latter race, his time was 4m. 59.6s., against Bausch's 5m. 17s.

Princeton Rewards 247 Athletes for Spring Work

PRINCETON, N. J., July 5 (AP)—Award of 247 major letters and insignia in six of Princeton University's eight spring sports, including his third track letter to Capt. W. R. (Bill) Bonthron, was announced today by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics.

The awards included 21 track letters, 18 lacrosse, eight tennis, 15 baseball and 10 crew among the varsity awards and minor "P's" to seven golfers and seven fencers. Only polo insignia now remain to be awarded for the academic year 1933-1934.

Among the crew letters was one to Hugo Rutherford, third of his family to win such an award, and Roger S. Firestone, who is coxswain of the Princeton crew now competing at Henley.

William T. Tilden 3d, nephew of Big Bill and Frederick C. Whitman son of the late Malcolm D. Whitman, three-times national champion, were among those receiving letters in tennis.

Sporting Around the Hub

A CROWD of 5000 saw Joe Silvia of Cohasset win the 25-mile feature automobile race at the Readville speedway yesterday. Silvia's time was 25m. 58⅕s. He finished with a flat rear tire. Doc Morris of Everett was showing the way in the sixteenth lap, with the field of eight reduced to two. On the nineteenth lap Morris suffered a blowout, but pulled his car out of a series of dizzy swerves. Then he drove the last six miles on the rim to finish second. The day was marked with many mechanical difficulties.

* * *

Olive Hasenfus of the Boston Swimming Association ran 100 yards yesterday at Fallon Field, to win the New England A. A. U. championship. Her time for that distance was 11.3s. Louise Stokes of the Onteora A. C. placed second, while Roberta Winton, who won the N. E. A. A. U. shotput at Lynn, Saturday, raced home in third place for the Boston S. A.

* * *

Walpole High School won the first annual eastern Massachusetts scholastic baseball tournament yesterday at Marblehead, when its team scored a shutout over Hudson High, Midland Valley champions, at Seaside Park, 4 to 0.

* * *

Howard Paul, Bear Hill veteran, and Guy Mitchell, Bellevue, won the annual two-day Massachusetts Golf Association open tournament honors with gross 74's, scored on Tuesday. Their figures led a field of 119 starters. Yesterday Charles Howe of Wellesley, Henry Palm of United Shoe and Julian Hargraves of Framingham scored gross 75's. Paul's handicap of nine put him in the second division so there was no necessity of a playoff with Mitchell.

* * *

Paul Guibord of Dartmouth College and Sam Crowell won the South Shore doubles tennis championship at the Hatherly Country Club, Scituate, yesterday. They defeated Don Martin and M. P. Clarke in the final, 4—6, 7—5, 18—13. Alden Briggs, former Harvard star, a lefthander, defeated Clarke and Martin to reach the singles final with Edward Fuller.

Grant Wins Western Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5—In the postponed final for the singles championship of the Western Lawn Tennis Association Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., defeated John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, yesterday. The tourney was held two weeks ago at the River Forest, Ill., Tennis Club, and the title decided at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club in connection with the United States clay court tourney.

Randle Wins Grand Aggregate

CASCADE, Md., July 5 (AP)—Thurmond Randle of Dallas, Texas, yesterday won the grand aggregate competition of the thirteenth annual tournament of the Eastern Small Bore Rifle Association at Camp Ritchie. The tournament closed yesterday after E. H. Proudman of Mount Vernon, N. Y., had been elected president for the ensuing year. The grand aggregate prize went to the contestant with the best total of scores in the eastern individual match, the Palma individual, the Spender match and the Camp Perry special. Randle's fourth place standing in the Camp Perry match ran his total for the aggregate to 1107. F. O. Kuhn of Stratford, Conn., came second with 1104 and Ross Parry of Walnut Port, Penna., was third with the same score, 1104, but with not quite such good grouping from the 200-yard range.

Miss Bridges Sets World Record

WINTHROP, Maine, July 5 (AP)—Alice W. Bridges, 17-year-old Whitin Community Association swimmer of Whitinsville, Mass., established a world record for the 220-yard women's backstroke over a 20-yard course at Lake Maranocook yesterday. Her time was 2m. 53 3-5s. The previous record was 2m. 57 2-10s, established in 1924 by Sybil Bauer of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago. The backstroke record is the sixth world mark set by Miss Bridges.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	50	28	.650
Rochester	49	33	.598
Toronto	45	33	.577
Albany	41	36	.532
Montreal	39	40	.494
Buffalo	34	44	.436
Syracuse	33	43	.427
Baltimore	19	54	.260

Results July 3

Rochester 11, Toronto 1.
Albany 14, Baltimore 5.
Newark 12, Syracuse 6.
Buffalo 7, Montreal 6.

Results July 4

Rochester 5, Toronto 2.
Rochester 6, Toronto 1.
Buffalo 11, Montreal 7.
Buffalo 9, Montreal 3.
Syracuse 6, Newark 5.
Syracuse 5, Newark 4.
Albany 2, Baltimore 0.
Baltimore 9, Albany 7.

Boston Red Sox Defeat Yankees And Gain in Race

Detroit Only One Contest Out of First Place—Foxx Hitting Hard

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	26	.623
Detroit	44	29	.603
Boston	38	34	.528
Washington	36	35	.521
Cleveland	36	34	.514
St. Louis	31	36	.463
Philadelphia	29	41	.414
Chicago	24	48	.333

Results July 3

Boston 10, New York 9.
Washington 12, Philadelphia 6.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 2.
Only games scheduled.

Results July 4

Boston 8, New York 5.
New York 10, Boston 4.
Cleveland 8, Detroit 6.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 10, Washington 9.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 3.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 0.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

A victory over the New York Yankees on Tuesday and an even break in a doubleheader with the same club on the holiday afternoon put the Boston Red Sox in third place in the American League baseball standing. At the same time, the Sox cut New York's lead in the pennant race to one game. The Detroit Tigers, who hold second position in the standing, picked up valuable ground over the two-day period by winning two and losing only one against the Cleveland Indians. The Indians hold fifth place.

The Washington Senators were half a game behind the third-place Red Sox today simply because they dropped a doubleheader to the Philadelphia Athletics on July 4. This double beating was a hard blow to the Senators, who, after an unimpressive start, have been close on the heels of the leaders during the past few weeks. This morning they were seven full games behind the Yankees.

Roy Johnson's eleventh-inning home run gave the Red Sox a victory over the Yanks on Tuesday. The blow broke New York's eight-game winning streak and put the Boston club in a position to take over third place. In that game, also, Charlie Ruffing's string of 29 scoreless innings was snapped when the Sox pushed across a run in the first inning. Ruffing had pitched three successive shutouts. Boston put together three singles to score that opening-inning run.

Jimmy Foxx, the present home run king of the major leagues, boosted his total for the season to 24 yesterday and now is tied with his teammate, Bob Johnson, in this year's race. Foxx connected with two against Monte Weaver of Washington on Tuesday and then added his twenty-fourth on the holiday afternoon, also against the Senators.

Speaking of Bob Johnson, he did more hitting yesterday than any other player in the American League. In his team's first game with the Senators, the young outfielder banged out two singles, a double and triple in five times up, and in the other contest accounted for three singles, also in five trips to the plate. Earl Averill of Cleveland had a great day, too, getting a double and homer in the first half of a doubleheader, and following this up with a perfect day in the second game, three doubles and a single in four times at bat.

Hurricanes Capture The Meadow Brook Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 5—For the first time since the two trophies were offered, one team is holding the Meadow Brook Club Cup and the Westbury Challenge Cup the same season as the result of Hurricanes defeating Aiken Knights on International Field, yesterday, in the final of the Meadow Brook Cup play, 9 to 7. The Aiken Knights had previously won the trophy twice. The summary:

Hurricanes	Aiken Knights
No. 1—C. B. Wrightsman	G. H. Bostwick
2—M. G. Phipps	W. G. Reynolds
3—Stephen Sanford	S. B. Iglehart
Back—Robert Bullock	J. R. Fell

Score—Hurricanes 9, Aiken Knights 7. Goals—Bullock 4, Wrightsman 2, Sanford 2, Phipps for Hurricanes; Iglehart 3, Bostwick, Reynolds, Fell, foul for Aiken. Referees—F. T. Gerry and W. H. Gaylard. Time—Six 7½-minute chukkers.

General Classified

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ADIRONDACKS, Pebble Brook—Half-mile off state road, on Hudson River; home cooking. MARY BUCHER, Warrensburg, N. Y.

HEART OF BERKSHIRES, near Pittsfield—Unusually charming summer home open first time to limited number of guests; spacious grounds, large rooms, private baths, exceptional cuisine; vegetables, milk, poultry from our farm; every comfort and convenience; $20 to $25 weekly. Further particulars address ORMESBY FARMS, Cheshire, Mass.

NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.—Accommodations for few paying guests by day or week; meals served; large, airy rooms; delightful place for vacation; most beautiful beach on South Shore. Tel. or write MRS. F. G. BARDSLEY.

OLD MYSTIC MANOR, Old Mystic, Conn.—Beautiful country home away from main highways; dust and noise; on shore of Mystic River, near every sport, seashore and country; booklet.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
Sleeping and dining porches
Bathing — Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

REAL ESTATE

Kemp Company offers
a 150-year-old Colonial House

For sale on an extended contract basis to a reliable purchaser; lovely grounds, waterfall, trees; accessible.

7 E. 42d MU 2-6561 or Darien 1111

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOME in country with beautiful surroundings wishes five ladies; Christian Scientists; $6 a week. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., 85 Oak Street—Desirable accommodation for 2 in private family; front room, quiet home, centrally located; breakfasts and dinners well served for $22 weekly. Tel. Ridg. 6-2623.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Very pleasant large, small rooms in refined home; housekeeping attachment; reasonable; summer prices. Phone Kenmore 8742.

BOSTON, Apt. 9, 8 Cumberland St., Com. 6193—Attractively furnished rooms; elevator; tourists $1 each; 5 minutes from The Mother Church.

BOSTON—Every type room, no fee to guests! For value, ORACE E. TIFFINS, Room Directory, Room 202, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 1839.

BOSTON, 68 St. Stephen Street—Nicely furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; transients; 3 minutes from church. Com. 8117.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., FLATBUSH—Large room and bath, private detached house and garden, $6; 20 minutes to N. Y. C. 109 E. 15th; Buc. 2-8519.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Desirable rooms, every convenience, kitchenette; all transportation lines; available July 1st. Nevins 8-0534.

CENTERVILLE, MASS.—Will rent room in my private home during July and August. Address MRS. THOMAS C. JOHNSON, Box 254.

GREENWITH, CONN.—Attractive, sunny rooms; double, single; board if desired; near station, convenient to beach; reasonable rates. MISS MACE, 103 Havemeyer Place, Tel. 1495-M.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. C.—Airy room; newly decorated, for two; attractive home; housekeeping privileges; tennis, golf. Telephone Newtown 9-8133.

N. Y. C., 507 West 111th St., Apt. 51—Comfortable, attractive light rooms, $5.50 and $7.50; elevator, kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-8803.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apartment 44—2 large, bright, single bedrooms; near Columbia; Drive. Phone daytime Gr. 5-7060, Ext. 31.

N. Y. C., 117 West 79th Street (6-E)—Single, use kitchen, piano, elevator; select address; near subway; $5-$7; unusual.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, N. Y.—Nicely furnished room in private home, 88 Raymond St. Tel. Rockville Centre 1342-R.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES wanted, part or full time employment; commission at sale. FAMISE, Suite 22, 230 Fulton Ave., Hempstead; tel Hemp 2434.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' experience, desires position, Jamaica or Queens Village. MRS. NORELIUS, 114-28 212th St., Bellaire, L. I., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

ARBUTUS FARM—Quiet, restful vacation home, screened porch, excellent table; rates $11 to $15. F. E. GARVIN, Dunbarton, N. H.

COME to the beauty spot of the Alleghenies for your vacation! "Hillcroft," on Minnequa Hill, near the famous Minnequa Mineral Springs, is the place. For partic

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

- CHIPSO
- DOMINO CANE SUGAR
- MAZOLA SALAD OIL

F. W. Behrens Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM
and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5821

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn
Telephone 1800—1801

"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
We ask your patronage
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
PHONE GREENWICH 3660

JOHN F. INGHAM
Plumbing, Heating and Metal Work Contractor
37 LEWIS STREET TEL. 1387
Repair Work a Specialty

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

HARTFORD

NOW ON SALE
Arch Preserver Shoes
$6.95 $7.95 $8.95
Discontinued Styles in
Women's Pumps and Ties
SIMMONS
48 PRATT STREET

Cameras and Supplies
Eye Glasses and Spectacles
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

Fort Orange Toilet Tissue
1000 sheets in a roll
Assorted Colors
12 rolls in a carton
Price 99c
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing. Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

Complete Electrical Service for the Home
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
324 WEST PRESTON STREET
PHONE 6-3420

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
PREMIUMS FINANCED
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

New Low Prices on Our Beauty Service
(Our skill and high quality are the same)
SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE $1.25
HOT OIL, 50c Extra
Olson & Jacobson Beauty Salon
Room 40 Sage-Allen Bldg. Phone 6-1341

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL — OIL — COKE
(Razie Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
736 Main Street Phone 2-1032

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
NEWTON TUNNEL COAL CO.
Quality and Service Since 1873
218 PEARL STREET Phone 7-4131

GIFTS
Card for Every Occasion
COME AGAIN SHOP
Helen R. Marvin
99 Pratt Street

MERIDEN

FRANKLIN GAS
HARNESSED LIGHTNING

Our Famous
NO-KNOCK
NOW REDUCED 2c
The Rackliffe Oil Co.

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
134 Hanover Street Tel. 1388

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At the Clock

Emerson & Whitney Co.
43 COLONY STREET
Complete Footwear Service

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

NEW BRITAIN

INSURANCE—All Lines
Auto Insurance Dividends 25%
DeWitt A-Riley
272 MAIN ST., NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
Phone 1067

UNIVERSAL BARBER SHOP
R. DAMICO, Prop
Courtesy - Service - Sanitation
Tel. 1644 289 MAIN ST. *Elevator Service*

Be Fair to Your Feet
Hultgren Shoe Shop
Wear NETTLETONS AND TAYLORS *for Men*
NATURAL BRIDGE *for Women*
138 Main Street Ph. 222

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 3-6 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 TEMPLE STREET

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
Lund's Shoe Store
845 CHAPEL STREET

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

Engraved Weddings
Bridge Accessories
Gifts
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
FLOWER SHOPS
1080 Chapel St.

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
of all kinds.
Thoughtful, Courteous Attention
J. A. HOPSON
400 Crown Street 6-7826

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y' OLD' HARD' WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD
and PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1492 CHAPEL STREET

CHARLIE'S TIRE REPAIR SHOP
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
SEE the NEW "G-3"
255 George Street Phone 8-5722

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.
"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
Herbert E. Francis
Electrical Contractor
278 Orange Street Tel. 6-6130

NEW LONDON

SPRING STYLES IN
Enna Jettick and Wilbur Coon Shoes
JOHN ELION, 79 State St.

Miss Agnes M. Rogers
Millinery and Gowns
129 STATE STREET
NEW LONDON, CONN. Telephone 5188

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7838 12 to 5 p. m. daily
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Cowlin's Art Shop
101 BEDFORD STREET
The Ideal Shop for
WEDDING GIFTS

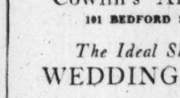
Linen Suits—white and oyster shade, double and single breasted; also the new Bi-swing model, $12.75 to $18.50. Regulars, shorts, longs, stouts.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 Park Row
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

Six Foot Glider, $12.95
Ball-bearing. Button tufted cushions.
Furniture, Fifth Floor
The C. O. Miller Co.

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

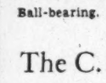
WATERBURY

Bathing Suits
AND
Bathing Accessories
We have a most complete line of BATHING SUITS—for Women, Children and Men.
Latest Models and excellent qualities, at very moderate prices.
Bathing Shoes—Caps—Bathing Bags and Water Playthings.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.



A large supply of Goodies for your picnic.
Freeman's
427 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0197

Picnic Supplies
Paper Plates, Cups, Table Cloths, Napkins, Spoons and Forks.
Everything for your picnic.
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET



Roseville Pottery
in Beautiful Pastel Shades
Flowers for all occasions delivered to all parts of the city
DEAN, THE FLORIST
58 CENTER STREET Phone 4-2788

Laundering
Rug Cleaning
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

Let's Go Swimming in one of the new
BATHING SUITS
$1.98 to $4.98
In our Women's Wear Department
SECOND FLOOR
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Hudson Beauty Shoppe
Alice Werner
Our Facials Protect Your Skin From Summer Weather
All lines of Beauty Culture
10 Bank Street Phone 4-9477

May We Care for Your Summer Painting and Decorating Needs?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
Tel. 4-3636

Old Hundred
A Dining Place of Unusual Merit
Service from 12 noon until 8:30
We serve lobsters Friday, Saturday and Sunday of each week.
Southbury, Conn., Route 6
MRS. NELLIE I. BROWN

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Specializing in
FRENCH DRY CLEANING
E. MINICUCCI
328 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office WOOLWORTH BUILDING

C. L. PARSONS MOTOR CO.
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
BRAKE SERVICE PAINTING
BODY AND FENDER WORK
Vernon 6676 1715-19 MARYLAND AVE.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

A Pleasant Summer—
Come to Blatt's for the things that help so much to make for a pleasant summer. Whether it be a cool summer frock or a set of streamline porch furniture, you will find this store well prepared to meet your demands both for the person and the home.
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

DORRAINE CLEANERS
PLANT 1200 N. ARKANSAS AVENUE
BRANCH—37 S. TENN. AVENUE

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
FURRIER
Cold Storage
Tailoring Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 HADDON AVE.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
386 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
and ANTIQUE SHOP
Lunch 35c-50c Dinner 55c-75c
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, 75c, 85c, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6169

LANG COMPANY
For over 30 years.
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

C. A. LUND
JEWELER
We buy old gold
Open 9-6—Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE. *Near Harrison St.*

ENNA JETTICK $2.95 $3.45
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
July Sale—Discontinued Styles
Regularly $5.00 and $6.00
534 MAIN STREET

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" *Shop*
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED,
RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—
AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue El. 2-1432

FRANK'S HAIRDRESSING STUDIO
Permanent Wave Specialist
$3.50 and $5.00
161½ ELMORA AVE. EL. 2-3226

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

HACKENSACK

Normandy Laundry Co., Inc.
147 Meadow Road, Rutherford, N. J.
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
We pay toll charges from Hack. 2-3 Teaneck 6, Armory 4, Sherwood 2, Lambert 3-8.
Call W. X. 8090—other exchanges. Call Ruth. 2-0900
Serving Bergen and Passaic Counties

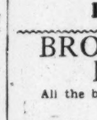
The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

Hackensack Quality Market
Incorporated
Fancy Fruit and Vegetables
We Specialize in Fruit Baskets
Free Delivery
Tel. Hackensack 2—0192-0193
249 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th St. and Washington St. Hoboken
SOUND PRINCIPLES
COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open an account with us.

IRVINGTON



CHARLES
BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
1007 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Irvington, N. J.
Tel. Essex 2-9133

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

MISS SCHAEFER'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
867 BERGEN AVENUE Dela 4-914
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

INSURANCE
A Complete Service Through
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 BERGEN AVENUE, JERSEY CITY
DEL. 3-2100

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Scientific Eye Examination—Glasses Fitted
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician
Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
3 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2788-W. 9-11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetising foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Fuel for the Home
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
R. H. SEE COAL CO.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019
COAL FUEL OIL WOOD

Midsummer Sale
WASHABLE CREPE FROCKS
Well-cut, Pastel and White, One-Piece and Jacket Frocks from our regular $5.95 maker. Sizes 14-20.
$3.99
MISS FRANCES SHOP
470 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years
Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

Freytag and Anderson
FLORISTS
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair N. J. Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
28 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
Near Church Street

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

Summer Clearance Sale
Kane's
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Landscape and Garden Work
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
ALEXANDER FERGUSON
403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J.
Phone Verona 8-7704-J

NEWARK

You'll remember the day you bought a pair and give everlasting praise to the gentle support the perfect fit the sensible heels
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
925 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK, N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

FUEL OIL
FOR FURNACE HEATING
O. BUHMAN
Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.
Market 2-7602
SERVING NEWARK AND VICINITY

OCEAN CITY

Smart Hats at the Winnie Wise Shop
850 Asbury Avenue, Ocean City, N. J.
MRS. ROSE E. WOLFERT
Formerly of the Flamingo Hat Shop
208 E. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
124 South Orange Avenue S. O. 2-9611

WEST ORANGE

General Insurance
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-6304

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

WHITE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Passaic 3-0030—0031
Called for and delivered anywhere within twenty miles.

20 Van Winkle Ave.
Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST Tel. SHerwood 2-1540
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
ROOM 223, ROMAINE BLDG.
PHONE SHER. 8475

PLAINFIELD

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
112 CHURCH ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-5869
Distinction and Refinement are Characteristic of our work.
Permanent Waves $5.00, $6.00, $7.00; Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave $1.00; Marcel Wave 75 cents, with Shampoo $1.50; Manicure 50 cents.
Parking space always available.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
Agents—Best Paints Sold
B. P. S.
Russell Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seed
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, SUPPLIES
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
Florist
Bonded Member F.T.D. Asso.
401 Watchung Ave. Tel. 6-4263

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

Helen C. Drake
1025 Park Ave.
Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. 6-1631
special sale of everything
a chiffon robe
a diamond ring
egyptian vase
of vintage rare
a great big doll
a child's chair
bars of all kinds
large and small
it's just impossible to mention all, the snoopery

GEO. O. STEVENS
FUEL DEALER
Summer Contracts Now Being Signed
Tel. Plfd. 6-0642 747 W. Front St.

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment only
Olive A. Brownell
138 E. 6TH ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

RIDGEFIELD PARK

FARRAR
French Cleaners and Dyers
We call for and deliver anywhere in Bergen County
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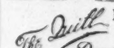

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Hear Floyd Gibbons WEAF 8:30 P. M. Sat.

FERGUSON'S
always provides you with tempting dinner table delicacies at easy-to-pay prices. Reason enough why you ought to make the
New Rochelle 8400
Call a part of your daily routine.

Westchester Gift Shop
UNDIMINISHED VALUES
at *DIMINISHED PRICES*
in our *JULY SALE* with
from 10% to 50% Discounts
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CORSETS CORSELETTES
BRASSIERES
Fitted and Adjusted Without Cost

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NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

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Take advantage of our
20% JULY DISCOUNTS
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Your Foot Print in Leather
KRAMERS
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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

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Everything must be sold regardless of cost!
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Prices as low as $3.95 and up
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Luncheon 50. Weekday Dinner 75. Sunday Dinner 1.00. Newly located opposite Christian Science church
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Stetson Hats
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Agnes R. Gould
Luncheon 50c Weekday Dinner 75c, Sunday Dinner $1.00. Newly located opposite Christian Science church.
WAITING TO SERVE YOU
22 Locust Avenue — Tel. N. R. 4607

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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

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Permanent Waving
Marcel, Finger Waving
Manicuring
Larger quarters at our new location.
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ROBERT LIPTON Inc.
Jewelers Since 1892
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For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

4 Banwood Creation
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Cor. 31st St. Write for Folder
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Groceries and Meats
WE DELIVER
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LUCKEY'S JULY CLEARANCE
July 6-July 14, 1934
Is An Important Event of an Eventful Year
Practically every department offers items of that famous Luckey Quality at Clearance Prices that make them real news.
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Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
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Twelve Varieties of
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Assorted, 2 dozen for 25 cents
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For Good Work
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Famous Since 1847
Restaurant and Luncheonette
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Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
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Experts in Beauty Culture
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Free Parking to Our Patrons in rear of our building.

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Quality Work—Low Prices
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We Call For and Deliver

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

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George Dietrich Co., Inc.

Harry T. B. Richardson
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Main 1770

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ELDER'S
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527 Monroe Ave — Monroe 1058

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RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FOR PYROIL
That Most Superior Lubricant
remember
WEST RIDGE GARAGE
4422 RIDGE ROAD, WEST
Route 31 to Niagara Falls
REPAIRING, GAS, OILS, GREASE
Emil L. Opperman — Dick Travis

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

Insurance
Not How Cheap
But How Good!
WELLINGTON POTTER, INC.
STONE 7384 — 528 GRANITE BLDG.

Harold Keller
FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
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The best of foods prepared and served by American women.
Candies from our own kitchens.
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In approved companies at lowest rates
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Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
PHONES CULVER 150

RAY BOYCE
FISK—FIRESTONE—GOODYEAR
TIRES
Vulcanizing—All Work Guaranteed
USED TIRES
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Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
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PERMANENT WAVES
All lines of beauty shop work.
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Monroe 461
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BUILDING CONTRACTOR
Masonry, Carpentry, Painting
Genesee 2807-J — 746 WOODBINE AVE.

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Sour Cream Cookies
Cinnamon Rolls — Pecan Rolls
Chicken Pies
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Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

COAL FUEL OIL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
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For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
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HARWOOD BUILDING — Phone 2100

MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
By Appointment — *Hours 9 to 6*
22 HARWOOD COURT, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 4073

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

SCHENECTADY

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
FREEMAN & SON, 124 Wall Street

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett St. — Phone 4-7791

KEDS
For Boys and Girls
Made by United States Rubber Co.
ALLING RUBBER CO.
284-256 STATE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Enna Jettick Shoes

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

THE CARL CO.

COATS
FROCKS
SUITS

And all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.

H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

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YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.

NRA GIFTS — PRIZES
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BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

PLATT'S GARAGE
1518 BRADLEY STREET
Packard Service
Towing and Wrecking Service
Texaco Gas and Oil
PHONE 4-7393, NIGHT PHONE 2-2260

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street

L. M. FOWLER
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
307 State Street Phone 4-8716

MARTHA CRIPPEN
BEAUTY SALON
Facials, manicures, shampooing, Marcel—Finger Waves—Expert Permanent Waving. Sanitary and pleasant surroundings. Courteous attention always.
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RINDFLEISCH
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QUALITY CLOTHES
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THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
325 STATE STREET

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Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
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BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

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Coal—Manufactured Ice
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at 81 Mohawk Avenue

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THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

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Oil Burners
Sold by
Clark Music Co.

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

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the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
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MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica

KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome, and Fresh from "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
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OWEN BROS
Phone 3-4189—1128 CONKLING AVENUE

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
with reliable companies, at a saving.
GUY BASILE
TEL. 4-7407 1435 STEUBEN

WATERTOWN

The Fashion Nook is the place to look for
TUB FROCKS
Also $1.95 to $6.00 $3.00
Seersucker, linen, pique, gingham, eyelet embroidery, voile.
Sizes 12 to 52
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

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Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Demonstration of
● National Biscuit Co. Products
● Shredded Wheat
"Quality Foods for the Table"
● Underwood Deviled Ham
● Namco Crabmeat
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

1907—1934
The Home of an Old Established Service for the Citizens
CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
FUR STORAGE
BANKING BY MAIL
The Citizens Bank
130 Main Street Tel. W. P. 9500

Bradley Swim Suits
Sporting Goods and Outing Togs
TENNIS, GOLF, SWIMMING
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPT. STORE
80 Main Street Phone W. P. 4300

ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE
July Clearance Sale
of Ensembles and Dresses in Sheers, Pastels and Cottons. Hand-Tailored White Coats $10.50

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

TUCKER TURNBULL
GENERAL INSURANCE
THE AGENCY THAT SERVES
1 COURT ST. WHITE PLAINS 3500

balkin's
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Men's Bathing Togs and Sportswear

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2563

L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Dresses, Coats, Millinery, Lingerie
Clearance Sale on All Merchandise Before Our Annual Closing for the Month of August

CUSTOM TAILORED
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Stone's Clothes Shop
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ERNEST J. CARLSEN
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Eva Kennedy
BEAUTY SALON
Roger Smith Hotel
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CHARLES SAFANDA
Successor to
C. SIEGRIST
DELICATESSEN
Home Made Salads and First Class Cold Cuts
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 7:30
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CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
DELIVERY SERVICE
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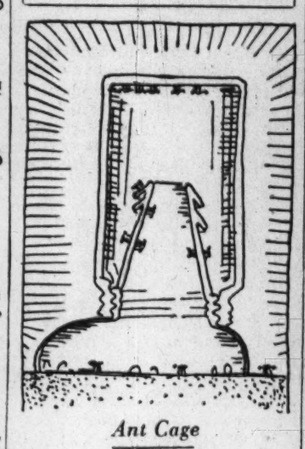
Telephones
White Plains 2228 New Rochelle 6363
Greenwich 4567 Bronxville 3210
Mamaroneck 1700

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Ant Cage

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is a cross section through the new ant cage which has won U. S. Patent No. 1959808 for Mark Behan and W. P. Lufty of Phoenix, Ariz. The ants are lured inside by some special insect delicacy, like sugar, only to find that after they have made the long journey up into the interior, down the sloping ramps and up onto the very ceiling, that there is no way of escape, since the prongs on the ramps are so placed as to make a return trip impossible.

Daily Anecdote

Going On With Our Work

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN COLONIAL times there was a "Dark Day." The sun seemed to have forgotten to rise. People rushed to the churches to pray, for they believed the Last Day had come.

The Connecticut Legislature was in session at the time. One trembling legislator moved an adjournment so that the members might prepare for the final smash.

"I move," said another member, "that candles may be brought so that we may go on with our work. If it is not the Day of Judgment, we have no reason to adjourn. If it is the Day of Judgment, let it find us doing our duty."

A Word a Day

Tenuous

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "The difficulties of Hitler's position extend to . . . admitted concern over the *tenuous* position of the mark" (Monitor editorial, July 2, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

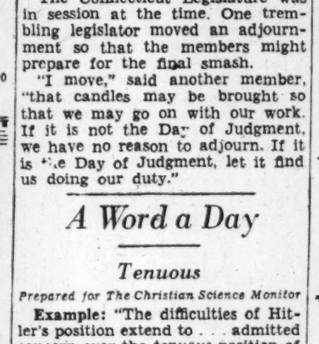
precarious	slender
slipping	tentative
fortified	immediate

Pronunciation: *Ten'-u-us* (*e* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second clipped).

Derivation: This adjective, with its corresponding noun, "tenuity," is derived from the Latin *tenuis*, "thin," which goes back to the Indo-Germanic root *ten*, "stretch." The word suggests a thinness due to a prolonged stretching. Figuratively, the word is synonymous with "meager," "weak," "unsubstantial."

The claims of the continued triumph of wrong over right have been proved to be tenuous.

Junior Cross-Word No. 222



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Has a crest.
8—Color of ashes.
10—Long Island (ab.).
12—Digit of the foot.
13—Point of the compass.
14—Mutual understanding.
17—Noun suffix.
18—Golf term.
19—Congregations.
23—Tensil strength (ab.).
24—Indebted to.
25—Right (ab.).
26—Place.
28—Citizen of Sparta.

Down

2—Royal Academy (ab.).
3—To be (Latin).
4—Foot covering.
5—To empty.
6—Printer's measure.
7—Pacify.
9—Abhors.
11—Eskimo habitat.
15—Scoff.
15—Color.
16—And so forth.
20—Ninth letter of the Greek alphabet.
21—Wide-mouthed jug.
22—Tidy.
26—Spanish (ab.).
27—Deposit account.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere.)

Cartoons of the Week

Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
The Heart of a Volcano

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
And Something for the Little Fellow

Messner in Rochester Times-Union
On the Spot

Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Look What John Caught Off the Dock

Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Jim the Jockey

Spencer in Omaha World-Herald
"What Did He Mean 'Holiday'?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Prince and Jimmy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston.

PRINCE was a handsome shepherd dog, strong and fearless. Fearless, that is, in all but one thing: Prince would never go any nearer an automobile than he had to. He would circle around the car, sniffing suspiciously; and if by chance someone tried to force him to get into it, he would show the only temper of which he was capable. No doubt this fear was the result of some association which went back behind his known history.

Prince had come to the home as a stray puppy when little Jimmy, the baby of the house, was but two weeks old. Jimmy was now two years old. Wherever Jimmy went, Prince went too. As Jimmy played, so Prince played. When Jimmy ate, Prince lay beside his chair. When the child slept, Prince kept close watch.

Jimmy had never been far away from the house, and so, of course, Prince never went far. If Jimmy threatened to go a bit beyond points, Prince, kindly, but sternly, piloted him back.

Once Jimmy's mother had gone to the door, attracted by loud screams from tiny Jimmy; and there was Prince holding her child firmly by the back of his little pink rompers, and pulling him back toward the house. Neighbors two blocks away, later told Jimmy's mother that Jimmy had refused to turn back at the usual warning of a nudge with the nose; so this faithful four-footed nurse had settled the matter by bringing his charge back in the quickest way.

At the age of two, Jimmy was taken on his first automobile ride. That was a supreme test for Prince. His beloved charge was being swallowed by that dreaded machine. Prince stood at a distance and barked ferociously. He snarled. He ran excitedly around, following Jimmy's mother as she put various pieces of luggage into the machine, but nothing he could do was of any avail.

Love and terror were at conflict in the heart of the faithful dog. It was an open car with the top down. When all was ready, the door was slammed shut and the engine started. When Prince realized that the last minute had come, and Jimmy was being taken from him, he sprang with one leap into the car beside his tiny master, and settled down resolutely to share any fate. Love had again conquered fear.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Keg Furnishings

WHEN a truckload of apple barrels, nail kegs and packing boxes was delivered at the home of a department store owner to be used as kindling, the daughter of the house saw furnishing possibilities in these wooden articles. She interested her handy-with-his-tools brother and together they fixed a pretty dressing table, two fireside stools of two nail kegs and a quaint apple-barrel chair that was cut to shape. What fun they had covering them and shaping them and painting them! How easily they sold to girls in a near-by college dormitory and to young children for their own rooms. They found heavy kegs and barrels made excellent out-of-door furnishings, and dressing tables can be turned out too from just such stout packing cases or barrels.

Mrs. H. C.

Brevities

Manchester Union: Add similes: As superfluous, so it seems, as the "a" in cocoanut.

Los Angeles Times: You can tell a successful business man. He isn't ashamed to add up the dinner check.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist
"Could one join just for the summer?"

Printer's Slip

Bringing with him an electric atmosphere, a young man strode into the newspaper office and banged his cane on the editor's desk.

"Where's the editor?" he shouted angrily.

"He's—he's out!" replied the clerk nervously. "What's he done this time?"

"In that advertisement for my valveless motor," stormed the visitor, "he's turned the second 'v' into a 'u'."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Possibly

The teacher was telling his class about the conquests of Alexander the Great. He made the tale a stirring one.

"When Alexander had conquered India," he said, "what do you think he did? Do you think he gave a great feast to celebrate his triumph? No; he sat down and wept."

The children seemed a little disappointed at this childish exhibition on the part of the hero, so the teacher continued. "Now, why do you think Alexander wept?" he asked.

Up went a little hand.

"Well, Tommy?" said the teacher.

"Please, sir," said Tommy, hesitatingly, "perhaps he didn't know the way back."—*Montreal Star.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

THE doing evil to avoid an evil cannot be good.

—COLERIDGE

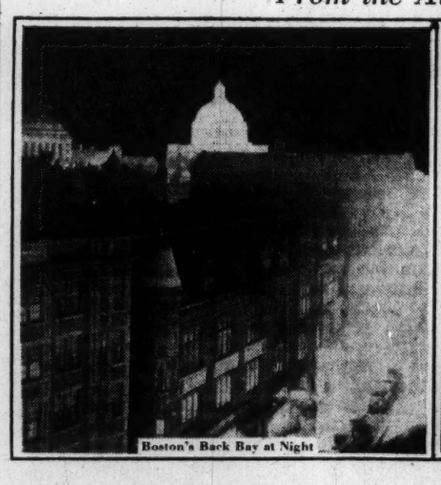
FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

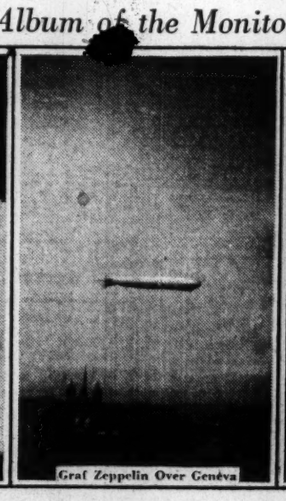
The Dead Sea

THIS large lake, which is some 47 miles long and about 10 miles broad at its widest point, has been named "the Dead Sea" from the fact that fish cannot live in it owing to the extreme saltness of the water. It may be noted that this name for it does not occur in the Bible, where it is variously described as "the salt sea" (Gen. 14:3), "the sea of the plain" (Josh. 3:16) or "the east sea" (Ezek. 47:18). The surface of the lake is some 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and the climate along its shores is tropical: consequently the extreme heat of the sun causes sufficient evaporation to offset the constant inflow of the River Jordan and other smaller streams, even though the lake has no outlet. The city of Sodom, where Lot and his family lived before the destruction of the "cities of the plain" (Gen. 19:29) is supposed to have been situated near the Dead Sea and an echo of his sojourn in the neighborhood is provided in the modern Arabic name "Bahr Lut" ("the sea of Lot"). (Cf. Hastings Dictionary: I, p. 575.)

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



Boston's Back Bay at Night



Graf Zeppelin Over Geneva

Pennsylvania Avenue Entrance of the Capitol

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Alexander F. W. Coulson, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Pat Stevens, Geneva, Switz.; R. Fora, Chicago.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"BOSTON'S BACK BAY AT NIGHT." This night picture shows the dome of The Mother Church and the new building for The Christian Science Publishing Society in the background. The halation or spreading of light at the right draws the eye from the rest of the picture. A long exposure and special developer would remedy this. Unfortunately, most beginners have their films "done" at commercial developing and printing plants and it is impossible to give each film individual attention. Then, too, there is a demand for quick return of the films and it is impossible to produce good work unless time is taken throughout all the processes. The exposure for this picture was correct, since there could be no special method used in finishing. When the pavements are wet we find the ideal time for night photographs because of the beauty of the reflection.

"Graf Zeppelin Over Geneva." This is a pleasing picture of the ship. The detail in the foreground however is lacking. This is negligible unless it was intended to show the location of the Graf.

"Pennsylvania Avenue Entrance of the Capitol." The huge dome framed by the foliage makes a pleasing picture. The exposure was not sufficient to render detail in the trees at the left, which reproduce as solid black. The dome is much too near the center of the picture, cutting it in half. This could be remedied by enlargement.

Clouds would add to both the Zeppelin and the Capitol picture.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Special Delivery

By CARMACK

One of our neighbors came into the store today and bought a lot of things—
When she got ready to go she found that she had more than she could carry comfortably—
So the Boss said-"Here-Let Snubs help you"-and he gave me a small package to carry—
And off the neighbor and I went to her house—
Later I hustled back feeling very important and hoping that there would be another job for me—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Government and Reich

IT IS characteristic of German political thought that fundamentals weigh more heavily than events. Certainly, no abstractions can condone the stark tragedies of state violence so lately the Reich's price of dictatorship. Killing of fellow citizens without trial violates the most elementary tenets of civilization and the employment of ruthless slaughter as an instrument of party policy is a return to a darkness of past ages that is almost beyond comprehension. But in justice to the German method of political thinking, far more than current incident may be considered in examining the Reich's search for a workable form of government.

No question can be more apposite than to inquire what government really is. The hard, bright machinery of authoritarian rule? The complex administration of the corporate state? The glitter of ancient crowns? The intricacies of parliaments?

These are not government. They are but the devices by which government is served. Real government lies deeper; it is touched by what the best of German philosophers mean by that untranslatable term, *Weltanschauung*—a fundamental concept and attitude toward life. For true government is the operation of right laws. It is the concept of justice, of the rights of men, of order, harmony and equality in their mutual relationships. It is the code, and not the court, which gives substance to jurisprudence.

It is distinctly questionable whether these concepts are to be developed through the individual human will, however effective may be the force with which it is imposed. They spring, rather, from the best right thinking that a people may be able collectively to demonstrate. It is this which gives popular government its real sanction and makes of other forms a mere superstructure that cannot permanently endure. This is the reason that democracy, whatever its apparent cumbersomeness in strained and difficult times, has proved the highest expression of the ordered operation of right thinking as the basis of collective society.

Germany, in its searching for this ideal, indeed faces deep human problems. The world well may sympathize with the Reich people's inquiry as to whether the means utilized to consolidate an absolutist régime are aiding the solution of basic difficulties. Have the deep rivalries that divide the German nation been lessened? Have fears and suspicions been healed? Has the historical contribution of the Germans to freedom of religious and individual thought been furthered? Is it helping in the conquest of economic distress and in laying the specter of international distrust and unrest?

Ultimate solution of such problems can lie only in a widening comprehension of justice, mercy and order by which man succeeds in bringing into human affairs the reflection of divine wisdom. Only thus does vision take the place of blind obedience, freedom substitute for regimentation, truth outshine propaganda, and the coöperation of intelligence replace the strife of national misunderstanding.

Bigger Navies

GREAT BRITAIN'S return to the position she upheld at the abortive conference at Geneva in 1927 concerning her need for increased naval strength will be a disappointment to all advocates of peace. Perhaps it is only a bargaining position. But, even so, the "case" for a bigger navy is buttressed with too many of the 1927 arguments to be regarded complacently. That feeling is reënforced by the report of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's extended vacation.

The 1927 conference was an attempt to carry forward the limitation of capital ships which was achieved at the Washington Conference of 1921 into a limitation of auxiliary vessels. It was restricted to the United States, Great Britain and Japan. President Coolidge asked France and Italy to join, but, with the politics of disarmament (that is, security) and land armaments ruled out, these two powers decided to leave the negotiations in the hands of the chief oceanic powers. The parley ended in an inconclusive tug of war between the experts of Great Britain and the United States, with Japan, it is ironical to recall, playing the part of conciliator. For three years the memory of that failure colored transatlantic relations. Then Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover resolved to try again, and, aided by the unremitting zeal of Secretary Henry L. Stimson, attained success in the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

Two lessons came out of the Geneva mishap. One was the inadequacy of the preparations. The other was that no naval conference, if it is to be a success, can be regarded as a technical, instead of a political, problem. The first lesson, so well digested in the famous MacDonald-Hoover conversations on the Rapidan log, accounts for the present conversations in London. All parties are engaged in smoking out one another's positions. As for the second lesson, in 1930 the President made sure of a statesmen's instead of an experts' conference by including a battery of congressional representatives in the delegation headed by Secretary Stimson. Presumably, if another naval conference takes place, the same procedure, which also served so well at the Washington Conference of 1921, will be adopted again.

But the uncomfortable feeling is growing in the United States that, no matter what may be the composition of the British delegation, the Admiralty is again in the forefront of policy-making. This is no reflection on the experts. They know their business. But it is a business which calls upon them on both sides to lay plans which will enable them to win any conceivable war and to persuade the politicians to realize those plans in policy. Neither aim is consistent with keeping the peace.

From London comes the experts' old talk about "minimum needs" or "absolute requirements" for the protection of British trade routes. It is, of course, part of the political armory of the Tory school of thought. The phrase is not only ominous. It is as meaningless from the standpoint of attaining agreement with other nations as the Coolidge call for an "adequate" or "needful" navy. Adequate for what? Nobody can say in the absence of the problem. When specific information is demanded, the navalists make use of arguments that, on their face, are specious. For both an "adequate" navy and a navy capable of meeting "minimum needs" are at bottom demands for advantages at the expense of others.

Statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic have no other course than to take what Mr. MacDonald used to call "risks for peace." Amid the present troubles of the world, the British experts might say that Great Britain cannot afford to take the risks that Mr. MacDonald undertook in the London treaty. Here the United States might help Britain in helping herself. One of the British fears is the prospect of an assertion of old-time neutral rights to trade with belligerents when Britain is engaged in war. The United States might develop the movement that has already gathered subterranean momentum to formulate neutrality statutes for the purpose of preventing this country from being "entangled" in others' wars. Meantime, as something that can be accomplished with less delay, the resolution for an arms embargo applicable to both belligerents in a dispute should be pushed as soon as Congress reconvenes. By removing a fear, if not a trade route, you remove an argument for more tons and guns.

Driving the Recovery Mules

IN THEIR not indefensible inconsistencies, Washington's ventures in recovery have defied coördination as successfully as the old mule whose left leg knew not where its right hoof might be planted. One coördinator after another has failed to harness the creature and control some of its contradictions. But now Mr. Donald Randall Richberg, the Tennessee lad who made himself Chicago's chief liberal lawyer (and for several reasons ought to know about mules), has been appointed to the high-sounding job of director of the newly created Industrial Emergency Committee. He is backed by a Cabinet committee and is also to act as secretary of the Executive Council and director of the National Emergency Council. He is Pooh-Bah of all the recovery stables.

Thus are rolled together all the functions which hitherto have been performed poorly or not at all. The insistent demand of critics for coördination has been met by an action which may or may not lead to results.

For Mr. Richberg may have no better success than Mr. Frank C. Walker has had at pulling together the sprawling and inconsistent recovery framework. He cannot reconcile the irreconcilable, and that comes close to describing the divergent aims of NRA and AAA. But he can minimize differences, and on the basis of his experience should be able to do a great deal more than Mr. Walker has done—which unfortunately isn't very much. The former coordinator seemed deliberately to take a very modest view of his functions. No major instance is recorded of his actual intervention in the work of emergency departments, although he and his assistant, Mr. Winfield C. Rieffler, contributed the Housing Act to the machinery.

But Donald Richberg is of a different stamp. His activities have been only less spectacular than those of General Johnson. His new job is virtually unlimited. He is to head a broad supercouncil. He can supervise the NRA, and must take a hand in labor disputes, for which his experience as a labor-union lawyer must have fitted him. He can also keep an eye on public works projects which by now ought to be bringing in returns. As director of both Emergency Council and Executive Council, he will be at the center of the crisis government.

The machinery for a superlative and vitally needed job of coördinating is at hand. Mr. Richberg has as full an opportunity as anyone since General Johnson took his now attenuated rôle of the man-on-horseback. Other officials have made good in novel rôles: Harry Hopkins, Secretary Ickes, Henry Wallace are only three illustrations. Will Donald Richberg dominate midsummer of 1934 as General Johnson loomed over 1933? Or is the New Deal so amorphous, so disjointed, as ultimately to defy all coördination?

Political Horse-Trading

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BACON, Republican pre-primary candidate for Governor, has missed an opportunity to win over many voters in Massachusetts. When Alvan T. Fuller agreed not to enter the September primaries if Mr. Bacon would make three pledges, the Lieutenant-Governor had the choice of political temporizing or of political courage.

Had Mr. Bacon resolutely refused to make any commitments or to bargain with Mr. Fuller, he would have impressed the whole electorate with his strength. It is true that Mr. Fuller can make Mr. Bacon's path somewhat difficult. But that is one reason why a declaration of political independence addressed to Mr. Fuller would have indicated that Mr. Bacon could be relied upon to place principle ahead of expediency. He had an opportunity to rise above political maneuvering by announcing that his sole responsibility was to those who might elect him. With many, Mr. Bacon has lowered his political stature by an apparent disinclination to defend his political independence.

Defiance of Mr. Fuller might have brought the former Governor into the September primaries and so have jeopardized Mr. Bacon's nomination. On the other hand, it might have won him strong support from those who have complained about the absence of a courageous leader of proved social vision on either ticket.

There is still time for Mr. Bacon to announce that he will not mortgage himself to any individual simply to safeguard his own political career, that he will represent not Mr. Fuller alone, but the rank and file who may elect him.

Murder in the Nursery

HAS not the time come to stop encouraging children to play at murder? Murder is not a game. And yet the sale of toy machine guns, toy revolvers, cap pistols, double-barrel popguns and other instruments of playground murder goes on uninterrupted and almost unprotested in the United States. Never more so, perhaps, than when the country celebrates Independence Day. Some of these toys look so much like real weapons that they have been used successfully in staging actual holdups.

This is not the first time the Monitor has objected to the complacency with which many parents, teachers and other citizens appear to view the increasing use of toy firearms by children. A 95-cent machine gun may provide "A Safe and Sane Fourth for the Kiddies," as advertised. "Every boy may want one," as another advertiser says. It may be amusing to see small children pointing toy revolvers at their parents and others, with commands to "stick 'm up." It all may seem perfectly harmless and innocent—but it is not! It is murder-in-the-making!

Parents and teachers must wake up! They are asleep. While they quietly slumber, manufacturers are getting these weapons into the hands of thousands of children. Foreign manufacturers, who perhaps are even less concerned about national standards of right and wrong than are native manufacturers, ship these weapons into the country by the thousands of gross, to be sold over counters from coast to coast. It is making mock gangsters of the nation's children. They may continue to act as real gangsters when they are old enough.

As a nation, we become indignant at munitions manufacturers and would halt the shipment of armaments to warring nations in other parts of the world. Let us also become indignant at the shipment of toy armaments to the children of the nation! Let our arms embargoes begin at home!

For parent-teacher associations and women's clubs this is an issue worthy of immediate attention. Let them take action against unmoral manufacturers and retailers who threaten to make murderers of the nation's children.

Murder is no game.

The Dominating Queen

Book of the Day

WE HAVE seen the reaction from Queen Victoria and the nineteenth century reach the point of denigration and we have since seen several attempts to rehabilitate them. The latter are worthy, but also premature: we are near enough to be merciful, but too near for the perspective of understanding. To pretend that we feel very much sympathy for the century which left us its appalling problems to liquidate is as difficult as it was for the Victorians to have any sympathy with the eighteenth century. Still, the grosser misconceptions may be removed; and this has been Mr. Hector Bolitho's object in VICTORIA, THE WIDOW AND HER SON (London: Cobden-Sanderson).

Mr. Bolitho aims to redress the balance. "After half a century," he says, "we still seem to resent Queen Victoria's dominating power, her intolerance and her rigid pursuit of what she deemed to be 'right.' In another age, perhaps with the colour and heroics of the Elizabethans, she would have been applauded as a fine example of what a dominating Queen should be. Indeed, she had much in common with the Sovereign whom she so cordially disliked."

Compared With Elizabeth

Except in the matter of their isolation—and Victoria's was self-imposed—the comparison between the two Queens establishes scarcely more than the common coincidence that a woman happened to rule at the two great periods of expansion in English history. Apart from this, no two more different temperaments and statures could be imagined—the central difference being that Elizabeth maddened her statesmen by never making up her mind and Victoria maddened hers by making up her mind with an invincible obstinacy. The effect of both methods was, however, oddly similar: both Queens became centers of security in "the uncertain tides of state."

Conflict With Her Son

Mr. Bolitho has chosen that time in the Queen's reign when she was most powerful and most difficult. It is the period when the death of the Prince Consort left her desolate and alone—or determined to be alone—and of her conflict with her son, afterward King Edward, a conflict which typified the whole of the prosperous, ebullient younger generation's reaction from the early Victorianism of its parents. Here it is naturally much easier for us to sympathize with the son at the expense of the mother, to pity the genial youth who was forced against his nature along paths laid out by his intellectual father. He had a genius for people and not for books, yet he was kept out of state affairs where he might have been useful. He was treated as a young rip when, if he amused himself all the time, it was because he was given nothing better to do. There can be no question but that he was much closer to the people than the Queen.

On the other hand, the course of Imperialism—which was, after all, European as well as English—brought problems which called for strong-minded action.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Celebrities Off Parade: Eugene Field

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Authority on typography and the art of printing, author of expert treatises on the making of fine books.

EUGENE FIELD was the first literary celebrity with whom I came in personal contact. I was still an undergraduate at Harvard University, and, during my spare hours, I was beginning my apprenticeship to John Wilson, at that time the head of the famous University Press—the oldest bookmaking establishment in America, and the lineal descendant of Stephen Daye's first press at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Field had only just begun to attain a national reputation as a writer, through the publication by the Scribners of "A Little Book of Western Verse" and "A Little Book of Profitable Tales," but his verses in the Chicago Daily News had already attracted to him a host of enthusiastic and influential friends. Stories of his irrepressible love of practical joking, of his spontaneous wit, of his equal ability to moisten the eye and touch the heart, stamped him as a personality one wished to meet and know.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Eugene Field

Both the volumes mentioned had been privately printed at the University Press three years earlier, through the financial support of loyal friends, and Scribner was now giving them the dignity of a New York imprint. Poetry, in those days, was a questionable literary commodity in the eyes of a publisher, and when Field's third volume, "A Second Book of Verse," was ready for the press, it became necessary for his friends again to stand back of the new venture. Among these friends was Francis Wilson, the actor, booklover, and collector. He wished this book to possess real typographic distinction, so a conference had been arranged with John Wilson to discuss the details. It was with no little anticipation that I looked forward to this meeting, to which Mr. Wilson had invited me.

There was a striking difference in the personal appearance of the actor and the poet as they entered the office. Francis Wilson was immaculate in his cutaway coat, tall hat, and white spats, while Eugene Field's clothes, expressing his characteristic indifference to conventions, were ill-fitting and unpressed, unduly emphasizing his long legs and arms. He ambled rather than walked. His pallid face was as delicate in line as a woman's, yet possessed strength of character. His blue eyes glanced around the office with evident curiosity. His thin hands and tapering fingers clutched tightly the package of manuscript, which was to form the basis of the coming conference. Field had taken no personal part in the manufacture of his earlier volumes, and I have always imagined that he was comparing his present surroundings with the Chicago newspaper offices, with which he was intimately familiar.

As we passed into the private office, Mr. Wilson introduced me, making reference to my neophyte stage in the art of making books by way of explaining my presence.

"I'd like to change places with you," Francis Wilson exclaimed, grasping my hand cordially. "Under such a master as John Wilson your journey in the Kingdom of Books will require no Baedeker."

Eugene Field was less effusive but no less cordial. "Evidently," he remarked with a dry chuckle, "the position of printer's devil in eastern book offices is quite different from what I am familiar with on western newspapers."

Then the package of manuscript was opened, type sample books were produced, and the discussion was on. Field had definite ideas of the typographic effects he wished to secure, and it required some argument on the part of John Wilson, seconded by Francis Wilson, to convince the poet that technical book standards were quite different from those which obtained in a newspaper office. Field was not stubborn in contesting his points—in fact I was particularly interested to note the keen pleasure he manifested as the architectural plan of the volume unfolded, and he succeeded in grasping the underlying principles. Then came a discussion of the paper and the binding, and when our guests left I realized that I had witnessed the complete theoretical building of a book—that the selection of the type, the arrangement of the printed page, the paper, the margins, and the binding all combined to act as a harmonious vehicle to the thought the author wished to convey to his reader.

One of Eugene Field's habits was to preserve his manuscript copy by having it handsomely bound when it had served its purpose with the printer. In the case of the "Second Book of Verse," an unbelievable coincidence occurred. After the publication of the volume, the "copy" was returned to Field, and as time went on the incident simply remained as a happy memory of a delightful early experience in my business life. During this period I had formed a close friendship with Horace Fletcher, who at one time loomed large in the public mind as the originator of "fletcherizing," and he, in turn, had for years been an intimate friend of Eugene Field. So devoted was Field, in fact, that in his will he bequeathed his small but choice library to Fletcher, who installed it in the Palazzo Saibante, his home in Venice.

Here, while in Italy, I spent hours in studying the Field books, and among them I discovered this bound volume of the manuscript copy of the "Second Book of Verse." Examining it with Mr. Fletcher, I related my early association with it, and pointed out the pencil marks John Wilson had placed upon the various pages in my presence thirty years before. Perhaps this incident is at least in part responsible for the clause in Horace Fletcher's will which eventually placed the Eugene Field volumes in my possession. At all events, these copies, with the amusing interpolated freehand sketches, and the impromptu revealing inscriptions, written in that fine, copperplate hand of their author, give me a continuing picture of Eugene Field which recalls him in all his varying moods.

(Next Week: Mark Twain)

North . . South . . East . . West

Farm Problems, Old and New

By FRANK L. PERRIN

WHILE there remained some doubt that the President would decide to approve the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill, few except the larger holders of such securities appeared to be greatly concerned regarding the measure's fate. Almost out of a clear sky came the eleventh-hour announcement that it had become law, and with this announcement the statement from the White House that whatever defects were apparent would be corrected by the next Congress.

It is quite impossible, viewing the situation impartially, to agree that the decision of the President to approve an admittedly imperfect measure was wisely made. Except in rare instances there exists no actual emergency that would justify the declaration of a five-year moratorium of farm-mortgage debts, such action to be taken at the option of the debtor. Mortgage creditors are not pressing farm mortgagors, for the simple reason that they do not elect to take over unprofitable farms upon which they themselves would be responsible for taxes and the cost of upkeep and repairs. Probably the voluntary surrenders of such properties have provided a problem at once costly and perplexing.

But it is quite probable that in many individual cases, in some of which mortgages are held by local or regional banks which are themselves embarrassed by the demands of their own depositors, equitable and needed readjustments will be made possible under the new provision. Many of the problems of the farmers of the Middle West date back to the period during the World War when wheat, corn and livestock sold at almost fabulous prices, and when farms normally worth $10,000 sold for $50,000. In those days the ultimate consumer in the Atlantic coast states was paying a dollar or more a pound for beefsteak, a like amount for a dozen eggs, and similarly inflated prices for whatever else grew on the western farms.

* * *

This uncontrolled price making put a fictitious value on the farms in all sections of the United States, in the South and East as well as in the grain and cattle states of the West. These inflated values were reflected, next, in the higher costs of building and housing, in higher wages in mills and factories, and in rentals everywhere.

Generally speaking, the provident and conservative farmers of the Middle West were not the sufferers when the inflated bubble burst. A great majority of them continued to own and operate their farms. If the speculative value of their homes had been marked up, they themselves marked it down when the time came, and went about their business. Those who sold, unless the purchase-money mortgages had been underwritten or otherwise guaranteed, recaptured their farms with such losses as could not be avoided.

There remain, of course, a large number of farm properties which, like the office buildings and apartment houses in the cities, were bought and sold, in some cases, many times. These, unavoidably, are still a liability, under present economic conditions, in the hands of either mortgagors or mortgagees. They are in default to the taxing authorities, to the mortgage holder, and are millstones about the necks of the disillusioned owners of narrow equities.

* * *

It will be interesting to observe the operation of this law, and to determine, if possible, the economic and political considerations which led to its enactment and executive approval. I have known the western farmer for many years. His stock in trade is not his farm, salable at either a high price or a low price. It is his home, reclaimed from prairie or woodland by his own industry. He is not a trader or a speculator, and he will not, I believe, be quick to shift or escape whatever debt burden he may be carrying. He will sell the excess products of his land to the best advantage, but even when prices are low he carries on just the same, complaining only when he has what he believes to be sufficient cause for complaint.

But an injustice may result from providing an easy way for adjusting the carelessly assumed burdens now being borne by the irresponsible speculative farmer. If these responsibilities can be taken on and carelessly or inexpensively laid down, both the lending mortgagee and the more cautious dirt farmer will be likely to suffer. Speculation in lands, both rural and urban, has been responsible for much of the maladjustment of values and the destruction of credit. We must not return to an era of unrestrained or unregulated speculation in this basic commodity.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

When Help Becomes Hindrance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article on the "Forgotten Man," the Monitor gave comments on the New Deal from almost every worker except the one on whom all the rest depend, namely, the farmer. If you had included the opinions of this very essential citizen, especially the farmer of the Middle West, the tone of that article might have been materially changed.

To the outsiders, it may seem that the farmer is being generously aided. But they forget about that processing tax. This was intended to aid the farmer, but the effect has been just the reverse, because that tax is taken out of the meager sum paid the farmer for his produce. The poor farmer is being mired deeper and deeper in debt.

In industry under the codes, sales below cost are forbidden, and a moderate profit is provided for. Everyone is working under a code except the farmer. He is helpless to fix the prices for his produce and must take whatever the miller, the packer, and the dairy products distributor will give him.

A Nebraska farmer of many years' experience wrote me last spring that times were some better, but so little one would never know it where he lived. They tax hogs and tax cattle, and now they are taxing cream and butter so that he doesn't see how anyone with others dependent upon him will live after a while. He adds that all the plans which have been fixed up so far have helped the one on top with the money already on hand, more than any other.

(MRS.) ROSE C. BURKE.

Omaha, Neb.